

YANKS PLUNGE ON 7 MILES

NEW AUTHORITY OVER RUSS HAS 200,000 ARMY

Support of U. S. and
Allies Sought for
War on Boches.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—Out of the chaos which has existed in Russia since the overthrow of the Bolshevik government, a central authority has emerged, and the Russian government has been able to reestablish order and the fight against the common enemy.

At this time known here today as the Russian Provisional Government, the new authority has been established, and the Russian government has been able to reestablish order and the fight against the common enemy.

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SERB ENVOY SAYS YANKS WOULD MAKE VICTORY "IMMENSE"

PARIS, Sept. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—"Had we one single regiment of Americans in Macedonia battling with the Serbs and the British and the Italians, a prompt and complete victory would be assured."

The Serbian minister to France, Dr. Vranich, thus declared to the Associated Press today, and continued: "This does not mean I think that the ultimate and final success will be complete, but the moral effect upon the troops fighting in the Balkans would be immense if a few of your brave boys were with them."

The Serbian government will not remove to Monastir until Ustuk is solidly occupied by the allied troops, the minister said.

Asked about the probable effect of reinforcements of German troops sent from Roumania under Field Marshal von Mackensen, the minister replied: "The German troops in Roumania are old classes of the landsturm. Von Mackensen has at his disposal merely an army of occupation necessary to hold the Roumanians down under the mailed fist. If reinforcements are drawn from Roumania the country will soon make things uncomfortable for the remaining garrisons, and Von Mackensen would have a hostile population in his rear hampering communications."

Dr. Vranich referred to Von Mackensen as unwilling to assume charge of the armies of Ferdinand.

"The Germans will probably come," he said, "but they will not be led by Von Mackensen. The German field marshal, owing to his English extraction, has always refused to meet British troops."

INFLUENZA WAVE HOLDS UP DRAFT OF 142,000 MEN

Epidemic Spreads
Over U. S.; Massa-
chusetts Asks Aid.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—Because of epidemics of Spanish influenza in army camps, Provost Marshal General Crowder tonight canceled calls for the enlistment between Oct. 7 and 11 of 142,000 draft registrants.

During the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, 6,132 new cases of influenza in army camps had been reported to the office of the surgeon general of the army. One hundred and seventy deaths, resulting chiefly from pneumonia following influenza, and 123 new cases of pneumonia also were reported.

Only 13 Camps Free.

Two camps, Kearney, California, and Rustle, Virginia, were added today to the list of those where influenza has made its appearance, leaving only thirteen camps free from the disease. The total number of cases of influenza in all camps was placed at 35,146, with 3,036 cases of pneumonia.

In cancelling the call for the enlistment of the draft registrants, Provost Marshal General Crowder acted upon instructions from Gen. March, chief of staff. Every state and the District of Columbia have been notified, and the new wave of influenza is being checked.

It was said at the office of the surgeon general of the army tonight that every possible precaution is being taken in all camps to check the spread of the disease, but despite all measures it is believed the disease will run its course and probably spread to still other camps. Additional physicians and nurses have been sent to camps where the epidemic is most severe.

Boston Calls for Help.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 26.—Massachusetts, which has always responded liberally and quickly to requests for help from stricken communities in all parts of the world, is tonight itself in need of outside aid to check the spread of influenza and pneumonia.

Direct appeal for assistance to President Wilson, Gov. Graham of Vermont, Mr. Milliken of Maine, Gov. Beckman of Rhode Island, and the mayor of Toronto, Canada, was made tonight by Lieut. Gov. Coolidge, who acted for Gov. McCall. Of President Wilson and the governors he asked doctors and nurses. "Many cases are receiving no attention whatever," he said.

The one day death record of the epidemic in Boston was exceeded today, the mortality reports showing 123 deaths from influenza and 33 from pneumonia. Since Sept. 14 there have been 853 deaths in this city. In the judgment of officials, there are at least 50,000 cases of the disease in Massachusetts.

All theaters, moving picture shows, dance halls, and other amusement places of public assembly in this city were ordered closed from midnight to midnight Oct. 6.

Increase in New York.

New York, Sept. 26.—The spread of Spanish influenza in this city shows no signs of abating. The health department received reports of 374 new cases during the last twenty-four hours, against 173 reported yesterday. Of forty-four pneumonia cases in the same period, seven followed attacks of influenza.

BACILLUS DISCOVERED, REPORT.

ROME, Sept. 26.—Prof. Ciuri, director of the military hospital at Cotrone, announced today that he had discovered and isolated the bacillus of Spanish influenza. The disease, which was brought in by registered prisoners, is raging throughout the country.

WAVING AT GREAT LAKES

Official statements issued at Great Lakes Training station and Camp Grant last night said both the big camps are battling down the Spanish influenza and pneumonia epidemic.

In each instance there was a big reduction in the total number of new cases and large numbers of men were being released from the hospitals and sent back to active duty completely cured. The success of the fight was ascribed to the protective measures.

(Continued on page 7, column 3.)

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS
BE A FRONT RANK INVESTOR, NOT A STRAGGLER.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN
VOLUNTEER
YOUR LOAN SUBSCRIPTION!
DON'T WAIT TO BE PLEADED WITH!
DON'T WAIT TO BE COAXED!
DON'T STRAGGLE IN!
DON'T LAG!

FIGURE OUT THE VERY MOST YOU CAN INVEST
SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE

PUT A SERVICE STAR ON YOUR POCKET BOOK

WARRANT ISSUED FOR MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26.—A warrant for the arrest of Mayor Thomas E. Smith on charges of misbehavior and misdemeanor in office was issued today by a police magistrate on the affidavit of Otto T. Mallory, treasurer of the Playground Association, who accuses the chief executive of "illegal, wrongful, and abusive" exercise of his official power in appointing an incompetent and unfit person as supervisor of recreation.

The magistrate fixed Oct. 3 for a hearing and notified the mayor that if he accepted service the warrant would not be served. Ball was not required.

The warrant is the outcome of a controversy between the mayor and former members of the board of recreation, who had refused to appoint the man selected by the mayor as supervisor of playgrounds.

HAMILTON CLUB GOES FEMININE

The Hamilton club yesterday began the use of girl waiters, girl elevator operators, and girl checkers. Ball girls are a possibility in the future, though not a probability. Twenty waitresses were put to work.

The girls receive the same wages as the men and boys did.

Capt. J. J. O'Brien Ordered
Before a Court Martial

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—(Special.)—An order by the war department today directed Capt. John J. O'Brien, production branch of the air service, to "report in arrest to the commandant, general central department, for trial by general court martial."

The charge against Capt. O'Brien, except to say that it had no reference to the investigation of the Hughes committee or the senate military committee into the aircraft production failure.

Central department aviation authorities in Chicago last night disclaimed knowledge of any charges having been preferred against Capt. John J. O'Brien.

Lucien Muratore, Noted
Singer, Back in America

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 26.—Lucien Muratore, tenor of the Chicago Opera, arrived here today on board a French liner.

Washington Analysis of New U. S.-French Offensive

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—The keynote of the great German defensive arch in France is under assault in the Franco-American offensive launched this morning in the Champagne over a front of forty miles. Because of the place of attack selected by Marshal Foch, military officials regarded the new blow as one of wide strategic possibilities.

It was not until Gen. Pershing's official statement arrived last tonight that a definite idea was given of the extent and success of the initial rush.

The point of attack selected by Marshal Foch caused no great surprise here, as far back as 1915 the French strategists saw that the Champagne front offered the greatest possibilities in repelling the invaders with the least expenditure of men. There was fierce fighting that year on this sector, but the French lacked the reserve power to press forward and were forced to settle back to tactical operations and defensive measures.

Rainbows in July Battle.

Since then the line between Reims and Verdun has been relatively unchanged, the last offensive effort of the enemy against Reims in July having failed to break it. On that occasion American troops aided in repelling the eastern jaw of the enemy pincer attack on the cathedral city.

The French plan of 1915 contemplated the driving of a great wedge through to the line of the Meuse, where it skirts the forest of Ardennes, near the Belgian border. Resting on a wide base and supported by the fortresses of Verdun on the east, such a wedge would in effect divide the German army and in addition menace the whole communication system of the enemy forces in northern France and Belgium.

Lines Today Like Those in 1915.

The battle lines today are relatively as they were in 1915 and the same strategic factors hold good.

Apparently Marshal Foch today struck first in the region immediately west of Verdun and until the scope and direction of his attack develops officials withhold judgment as to the grand objectives at which the new drive may be aimed.

Several facts of utmost significance and of particular interest to the people of the United States are sharply disclosed by the new offensive. For one thing, the power and will of the allies to continue hammering at the enemy without rest is apparent. With the smoke of the battle in the St. Mihiel salient hardly cleared away and with a fifty mile stretch of line to the north and south of St. Quentin in a continual state of attack, it was possible to organize and deliver a new blow on a forty mile front and drive it forward for miles with its initial thrust.

Moreover, the indicated German withdrawal is added proof of the enemy's waning man power. There is now no doubt that he will not be allowed to rest a moment and that the fighting will be carried into the winter on a scale never before possible.

Depended on Pershing's First Blow.

Of direct national interest here is the evident fact that clearing up of the St. Mihiel salient by Gen. Pershing's First Army in its first independent venture was the necessary forerunner of this new blow. Not only did that swift victory free the French armies around Verdun from the menace of the salient in their rear, but it liberated rail lines to supply the new battlefield and set free thousands of soldiers of both armies for attack purposes by shortening the lines.

Again, it is American aid that makes possible the new attack. The announcement of this drive is the first indication that American troops were on the front immediately west of the Meuse, with the possible exception of a unit of Negro troops known to have been recently somewhere in the center of the front between Reims and Verdun.

Whether that unit is engaged in the present fighting is not known.

It is indicated now that the whole line from the Meuse, where our men stand before the outer defenses of Metz, to a point well to the west of Verdun, may be held by Americans. Pershing's men the high compliment of intrusting to them completely the defense of that vital frontier.

Victory for National Guardians.

The Pennsylvania troops referred to by Gen. Pershing evidently are those forming the Twenty-eighth (national guard) division, while the Kansas and Missouri troops make up the Thirty-fifth (national guard) division. At last accounts the Twenty-eighth division was under Maj. Gen. C. H. Muir and the Thirty-fifth under Maj. Gen. W. R. Smith.

TAKE 5,000 GERMANS, 12 TOWNS IN BIG DRIVE

French Also Press Ahead in Offensive in Champagne.

BULLETIN.
WITH THE AMERICAN
ARMY ON THE CHAM-
PAGNE FRONT, Sept. 26.—
(By Associated Press.)—One
division reports the capture of
twenty 77 millimeter guns
(three inch) and plentiful
supplies of ammunition. The
check on the amount of booty
has not yet been taken, but
every report indicates that the
amount of it will be large.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Smashing
their way seven miles deep into
the German lines over a front of
twenty miles, from the Meuse
westward through the Argonne
forest, Gen. Pershing's first army
captured twelve towns and more
than 5,000 prisoners today.

French troops, advancing in the
Champagne along the other twenty
miles of the forty miles attack,
between the Suippe and the Meuse
rivers, gained nearly four miles
west of the Argonne forest.

Striking at the base line of what
remains of the great German salient
driven into France at the be-
ginning of the war, Americans
and French quickly conquered
many heavily fortified positions.
The enemy had held this line with
only slight fluctuations for four
years.

Pershing Opens the Way.

The Americans attacked on a
front from the Meuse river north-
west of Verdun through the Ar-
gonne front to the Aisne. This
front is northwest of the lines es-
tablished by the Americans after
wiping out the St. Mihiel salient.

It was the St. Mihiel victory—
Gen. Pershing's first great drive—
that made possible today's offensive,
because it freed the allies of
flank attack from the old St.
Mihiel salient and opened up nec-
essary communications to supply
the troops north and west of Ver-
dun.

Eleven Hours' Bombardment.

The battle was opened with a
terrible bombardment of the Ger-
man lines, lasting eleven hours.
The last hour of shelling consisted
of intensive drum fire barrage.

In a thick fog, at 5:30 o'clock
this morning, Americans and
French went over the top.

Resistance at first was rather
weak, but stiffened sharply as the
Americans and French advanced.
The Germans, according to all in-
dications, were expecting the at-
tack, and as the bombardment
proceeded, withdrew a large part
of their troops to rear positions.

State Troops Storm Towns.

Evidently fearing loss of artil-
lery, they also withdrew their can-
non, leaving only machine gun-
ners to harass the advance. As a
result the losses of Americans and
French were remarkably light.

Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Mis-
souri troops of Maj. Gen. Lig-
gett's corps took Varennes, Mont-
blainville, Vanquois, and Cheppy
by storm.

Prisoners Come Back Fast.

Other American corps fought
their way across Forgesbrook,

GEN. PERSHING'S OWN STORY OF VICTORY; ONE OF HIS CHIEFS



MAJ. GEN. HUNTER LIGGETT.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—The
war department tonight issued this
report from Gen. Pershing, chief of the
American army in Champagne:

Section A—This morning northwest
of Verdun the first army attacked the
enemy on a front of twenty miles and
penetrated his line to an average depth
of seven miles.

Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Missouri
troops serving in Maj. Gen. Liggett's
corps stormed Varennes, Montblainville,
Vanquois, and Cheppy after stubborn re-
sistance.

Troops of other corps, crossing the
Forgesbrook, captured the Bois de
Forges and wrested from the enemy the
towns of Malancourt, Bethincourt, Mont-
faucon, Cuisy, Nantillois, Septarges,
Danneux, and Ger court-et-Drillancourt.
The prisoners thus far reported
number over 5,000.

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tured the Bois de Forges. They
wrested from the enemy the towns
of Malancourt, Bethincourt, Mont-
faucon, Cuisy, Nantillois, Septar-
ges, Danneux, and Ger court-et-Drillancourt.

Prisoners began coming back
soon after the attack opened, and
before nightfall the Americans
had counted more than 5,000.

French Take Servon.

The initial French attack ex-
tended from Auberive on the
Suippe river, eastward to Main
Massiges, and was under the di-
rect command of Gen. Petain, who
with Gen. Pershing directed the
action as a whole under Generalis-
simo Foch.

The action quickly developed to
the east as far as the Argonne for-
est, when the French right flank
joined the American left wing.
Gen. Gouraud's corps, after three
and one-half hours of fighting,
keeping almost abreast of the rap-
idly advancing Yanks, had taken
Servon, just west of the Argonne.
Further west, Massiges, Butte du
Meunier, and Navarin farm, just
south of Somme-py, fell in quick
succession.

Peril Foe's Rail Lines.

Servon lies but nine miles
southeast of Challerange, an im-
portant railway junction on the
main line from Laon and Metz
and connecting with other im-
portant railways of vast importance.

THE WEATHER

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

Surf, 6:45 a. m.; sun, 6:30 p. m.	Moon
rise at 12:15 p. m.	set at 12:15 p. m.
Clouds and visibility	Barometer
—Fair Friday and Saturday, with clearing, rising temperature, with light to moderate variable winds.	Thermometer
Minimum, 54°; maximum, 64°.	Wind
Direction, light to moderate variable winds.	Direction, light to moderate variable winds.
Force, 1 to 3 miles per hour.	Force, 1 to 3 miles per hour.
Relative humidity, 75%.	Relative humidity, 75%.
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Wind velocity, 1 to 3 miles per hour.	Wind velocity, 1 to 3 miles per hour.
Direction, light to moderate variable winds.	Direction, light to moderate variable winds.
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Relative humidity, 75%.	

to the German positions between Laon and Verdun.

Through the capture of Ger-court, northwest of Verdun, the Yankees are in the Meuse valley, which leads northward to Sedan. A little farther west at Varennes, they have won the Aire valley, which winds in a northwesterly direction to Vouziers. A successful advance along these two valleys for any appreciable distance would be disastrous to the German lines from the North sea to the Swiss frontier.

The Fourth army, as Liebert says, "has held the front since the first battle of the Marne. The enemy expected the attack and had even been taught to look forward to it. He foresaw that the troops in this sector had been given special nourishment. The struggle, therefore, will be of a different character to those described in recent official communications, which showed the allies almost snatching victory."

Take the Year Old Struggle. WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT, Sept. 26, 7 p. m.—[By the Associated Press.]—The French army, operating in conjunction with the Americans in a new battle along the Champagne front, have conquered today positions that the Germans have been fortifying for four years, positions that they have sacrificed thousands of men to hold. The French losses have been remarkably light in spite of the fact that the German resistance stiffened this afternoon.

Gen. Gouraud's soldiers, who advanced to these positions three years ago and have been facing them ever since, are now enjoying a peculiar satisfaction in being in them.

In the battle of Champagne in 1915 the taking of these positions would have demanded a sacrifice that the strategic advantage to be gained then did not warrant. The situation is changed now. Successful blows administered to the Germans on different parts of the front have given a different meaning to the attack.

German Burn Thirty Villages. The number of prisoners taken by the French is increasing steadily. They are being taken by all roads in groups of from a score to several hundred. Among them there is a larger proportion of young men than heretofore taken. Some of the captives are recruits of the 1918 contingent.

The fleeing Germans are leaving behind them scores of burning villages. Thirty have been burned to date, according to reports received today. Even this additional and unjustifiable devastation can scarcely add to the devastation that has been spread all over this sharply disputed ground.

The ridges are covered thickly with shell holes that touch each other everywhere; all vestiges of vegetation long ago disappeared, the surface of the ground giving the impression that it must have been reduced to a state of mud violently churned and then left to dry. The ground is crossed and recrossed in every direction by trenches that have been blown out of shape.

Enemy Airman Active. A feature of today's operations was the activity of the enemy airman, which furnished several spectacular encounters with French observation balloons and anti-aircraft artillery. White puffs from the French airplanes were seen everywhere over the field.

The French troops attacked the German positions in the Champagne from Auberville to the Main Massiges, this morning about 5 o'clock, and carried their first objectives without much opposition, except on the left, where rather stiff fighting was required.

By 9 o'clock Gen. Gouraud's troops had taken Veron, which had been in German hands since 1914, and were in possession of the Main Massiges, Butte du Mesnil, and Naxay.

Fetters Again Leads French. The operation, which was personally directed by Gen. Fethall, recalls in some of its features the first battle of Champagne, of which yesterday was the anniversary. Gen. Fethall was then, as now, in command, and the direction of the attack was the same, but the means available for the attack then were less in proportion to the material obstacles to be overcome.

Developments today resembled also those of the second battle of Champagne in July. Then Gen. Gouraud skillfully parried the German thrust by drawing his infantry back out of range of the artillery, leaving his own guns in position to inflict snarling loss on the advancing infantry.

It is learned from prisoners that the Germans were imitating Gen. Gouraud in retreating their infantry from the first line. But that is as far as they profited from Gouraud's lesson. Their artillery went back with the infantry.

BOCHE HAS LOST "PEP" BY WALTER DURANTY. Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright 1918.)

WITH GOURAUD'S ARMY, Sept. 26, 7 p. m.—Success is developing as the day advances. The French, with Gouraud and his staff, who were all radiant. They emphasized the importance of the victory which in a few hours overcame positions fortified during such a long period with every art of war known to the enemy.

Over thirty traps, one behind the other, had been detected by air photographs, with all the accompanying barbed wire entanglements, at a speed hardly inferior to that of the Franco-American progress over unprepared ground in the battle of July 18.

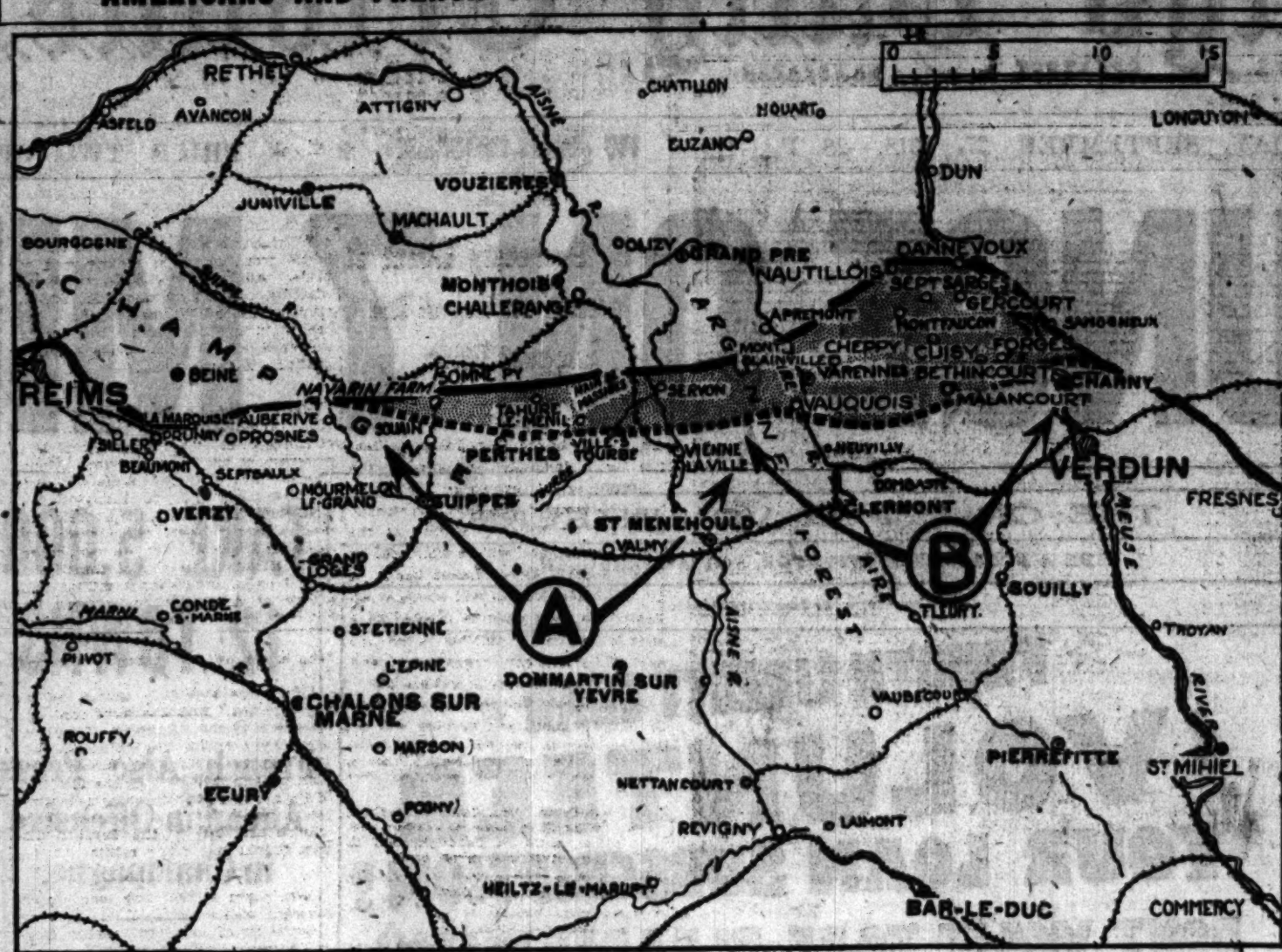
As far as can be judged the enemy has tried to refuse battle along the whole front, but the French were not to be denied, and as the attack pressed forward the capture of men and material increased and are beginning to include battalion commanders and other superior officers.

Heavy Snow Weakness. Could better proof be required of all the important moral superiority of the allies than that the enemy should thus yield positions so strong and so long held? It was a thrilling moment for the assistants when they first entered the old German lines.

"The police checked them, and pushed on with redoubled energy," said an officer who had taken part in the attack. "For them it was a decisive proof of success. They cried, 'we've got the boche in the run' and after that the difficulty was to hold them back at all."

The reply made by the enemy to our

AMERICANS AND FRENCH SMASH THROUGH CHAMPAGNE AND ARGONNE



The second major offensive, in which the American forces have been engaged on the west front since begun by Gen. Pershing in conjunction with the French armies at dawn yesterday morning between the Suippe and the Meuse rivers, a distance of approximately forty miles.

A—Gen. Gouraud's forces smashing up the Aisne valley took Seron, an important rail junction, on the Semme-Grandpre railway. To

the west the French took Main Massiges, Butte-du-Mesnil, and Naxay. The French advance beyond Naxay has carried them almost to Semme-ep, an important base on the German supply railroad paralleling their lines from east of Reims through Somme-ep, Challerans, and Grandpre.

B—Latest reports from the battle front indicate that Gen. Pershing's forces hold the line from the Meuse west almost to the Aisne river, where they join the

French. Northwest of Verdun the greatest gains were made. Advancing through the Forges forest, the American right wing took the towns of Malancourt, Bethincourt, Culry, Montfaucon, Gerocourt, Septargues, Nantillois, and Donnevillers in rapid succession. The advance is seven miles deep in this sector.

Further to the west, in the valley of the Aire, Bouvillers, Ysercourt, Tarnacourt, Cheppy, and Montblainville fell to the Americans.

Americans Charge Boches With Irresistible Power

BY EDWIN L. JAMES. Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright 1918.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 26.—The least busy part of the army today is the hospital service, which had practically nothing to do despite the size of our drive. The second effort of America's First army came just two weeks after the commencement of our successful blow in the St. Mihiel salient. There is little doubt that Gen. Fethall and Pershing surprised the German command. It is known the boche expected the attack on the St. Mihiel sector and had rushed new troops there.

At 11:30 last night our artillery began heavy work east of the Meuse, which was followed by strong raids. Meanwhile at 2:30 the artillery work of our real attack began, which was followed just three hours later by the start of the infantry.

Americans Go Over. The youthful Americans climbed out of the trenches carved with four years of war and started north over the rocky No Man's land in the effort which had proved so costly to other allied attempts.

A few hundred yards took them into the first line of the Hindenburg series of defenses. This was taken at 7 o'clock. By 9 o'clock the second line had been taken and by noon we had taken the whole redoubtable Hindenburg line ahead of schedule.

Before noon I was able to go up the Aire valley beyond the masses of masonry walls and concrete dugouts, and gun positions on which the boche worked so long. The boche had long ago mined the roads, which were blown up ahead of us. I crawled around one of these holes 150 feet in diameter and sixty deep.

Engineers Work Fast. By noon our engineers were bridging this and blowing up the masonry walls across the roads farther ahead. Many villages looked like the shreds of departed spirits, the crumbling walls being covered with moss. The villages

preparations were exceedingly feeble and grew weaker as the night progressed. On the main sector of attack between Suippe valley and the western side of Argonne the enemy was evidently expecting an offensive movement, as Gouraud learned yesterday.

They were attempting to apply his own tactics of 1914. The boche had long proved so effective in July by withdrawing from the front area, which constituted "the outpost zone." The French gunners did not waste projectiles upon an empty target and the infantry were able to move forward to make the first bound from a point considerably nearer the main line of defense than was anticipated. The boche strategem had reacted against himself.

Few's Misconception Costly. The enemy made another costly miscalculation, as he seems to have expected the weight of the French drive to come against the strong mass of Morvillers, where in point of fact Gouraud only feigned. Here were concentrated great numbers of German batteries, whose fire was as violent as it was useless. I spent the night on a high plateau behind the center of the front of attack, on the spot where Gouraud had watched the bombardment start at 11 p. m.

As far as the eye could see the northern sky was lighted up with flashes that winked out continuously along the whole line. Nearly all were the sudden broad glare of French "departures," but now and then a tiny triangle of light marked the explosion of a German "arrival."

Stunned Dazed Advance. Right ahead a crimson glow now rising high above the horizon, now scarcely distinguishable, told of a huge

TELLS HOW WAR CEMENTS U.S. AND ENGLISH AMITY

A new conception of the extent to which the war is cementing the bond of sympathy between the great English speaking nations was gained yesterday by Chicagoans who talked with a British officer who came here to speak at the bankers' convention.

Lieut. Col. G. G. Woodward, now in charge of the British information bureau at New York, told of the concerted effort of the English people to make the stay of American soldiers in their country as pleasant as possible.

"For England is 'Blighly' to your American soldier as well as to 'Tommy,'" said Col. Woodward.

"There are more than 100 Anglo-American aviation camps in Britain," he continued, "and there the American and the 'Tommy' are paired off, two to each cubicle. They chum together and they are given leave at the same time, so that the Britisher can take the American to his home for the vacation."

"In the big American camps this is not possible, but the mayor of the adjoining city or village appoints a committee to take charge and lists are made up of the families who can entertain the visitors."

"This is done systematically everywhere and the plan has been wonderfully successful. Nearly every British home now contains at least one portrait draped in black; and there the boys from the United States are assured the warmest sort of welcome."

Austrian Patrols Driven Back on Italian Front. ROME, Sept. 26.—The war office statement issued today says:

"There have been artillery duels of some intensity in the Fesio region, at Cima di Val Bella and Col del Rosso, and in the area around the Piave between Palazon and Sabotio."

Enemy reconnaissance parties were driven back by patrols at our advanced posts at Berigo and in the Ornic valley."

The American army waits with interest the German announcement of the battle, for excuse is no good this time. This time our attack was not made on a salient, but bang up against the Hindenburg line.

Reports tonight indicate the battle continues to develop very favorably.

German munition dump that blazed for three long hours. Others of less extent blazed out in many directions. At brief intervals a white star shell or colored rocket would soar up from the German position.

One could well imagine the desperate fight of some boche commander as he called in vain for his own artillery to protect him against the inferno of destruction. As the bombardment swelled in volume towards dawn the words "drum fire" expressed exactly the sound produced.

Like Roll of Titanic Drum. All night the air had been filled with an enormous and irregular tumult wherein the deep drums of allied aircraft passing as it seemed in an unbroken stream to add their quota to the work of destruction formed the leitmotif of the cannon's thunder song. But when the climax came it was like nothing so much as the roll of a titanic drum, explosion so thick upon explosion that no separate sound could be distinguished.

REPULSE FOR ATTACKERS. PARIS, Sept. 26.—Renewed German attacks north of the Aisne have been repulsed. At one point where the Germans gained a foothold upon the French positions they were ejected by a counter attack.

The Chicago Tribune. THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER. Published daily at No. 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Entered as Second Class Matter, June 1, 1902, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under act of March 3, 1879.

BOCHES WORRIED BY GUN SCARCITY; ORDER ECONOMY

Ludendorff Tells Infantry to Use Automatics to Permit Repairs.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—(Special.)—The German army is experiencing an acute shortage of artillery and is reduced at the same time to practice the strictest economy in the use of munitions. These facts were disclosed today in an order signed by Gen. Ludendorff received at an entente military establishment, according to a diplomatic dispatch, which says:

"The defeats suffered by the Germans during the last two months have been so serious that they have lost a considerable number of cannon, not only through being captured but also through use. The work of the artillery has been too great a tax on its strength. In order to cover the successive retreats of their infantry the Germans have often had to remain at their posts for undue periods."

Ludendorff, in an order of the day, has just protested against this situation. He acknowledges that his artillery is weak. He considers that the infantry ought to defend itself alone with its machine guns and without the artillery reinforcement.

Here Are Passages. "The following are the principal passages in this order:

"Gen. Ziethe reports to me that at certain points at the front it is thought that our infantry ought to be supported by powerful, continuous artillery of the division in line, but we should engage not only the organic artillery of the division in line, but also that of the divisions in the rear and even those elements that are being kept for the reserve artillery of the army."

"On no pretext whatsoever must such an idea be circulated. It is an absolute proof, as is also shown by the information furnished me by the frequency of the demands for barrage fire, that the infantry has nowhere yet recognized the value of the fire and the resources of the machine gun."

Must Repair Strength. "Call attention to the fact that the putting into line of the artillery of divisions which are in the rear and that of the reserve army would result in the artillery, the combat strength of which has suffered considerably, being unable to repair its strength."

"It is necessary now in the most absolute manner that it should be in possession of all resources for the future. Therefore, if reinforcement of the artillery of the divisions in line by the artillery of the reserve army has to be granted in consequence of an extension of a sector of the battle I insist that this reinforcement be of a limited nature."

Seven Foes Downed, Berlin Says. BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Allied airmen lost seven airplanes in an attack on Frankfurt-on-Main and Kaiserslautern, according to the German headquarters statement today. The statement says:

"Seven airplanes were shot down out of enemy squadrons which attacked Frankfurt-on-Main and Kaiserslautern."

Canada to Export to Allies 80,000,000 Bushels Wheat. Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Secretary Robert Magill of Winnipeg grain exchange announced tonight western Canada would export 80,000,000 bushels of wheat to the allies of this year's crop.

BATTLE STATEMENTS

BRITISH REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The British war office issued this statement tonight: Except for encounters between raiding parties and patrols on different parts of the front, in the course of which we captured a few prisoners, there is nothing of special interest to report.

In the last few days the First and Sixth divisions of the Ninth corps, under command of Lieut. Gen. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, captured by hard fighting, but at small cost, an intricate system of trenches, strong points, woods, and villages northwest of St. Quentin, with over 1,500 prisoners.

In these operations the enemy has delivered many counter attacks in strength, all of which have been repulsed by the troops concerned with great gallantry and determination.

EARLY REPORT

Local operations were continued successfully yesterday afternoon and during the night northwest of St. Quentin. English troops progressed and captured certain strongly defended localities in the neighborhood of Selency and Gri-court, together with a number of prisoners.

In addition to the counter attacks already reported, which were launched by the enemy yesterday northwest of Fayet, his troops twice attacked the positions north of Gri-court. These attacks were unsuccessful.

A successful minor operation was carried out yesterday by English troops northwest of La Bassée, as the result of which the line was advanced and over 100 prisoners were taken. A counter attack launched by the enemy in this locality during the night was repulsed and several prisoners were left in our hands.

We improved our positions slightly yesterday and during the night northwest of Armentieres. In patrol encounters and raids between Armentieres and Ypres we captured several prisoners.

FRENCH REPORT

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The French war office issued this statement tonight: Storming Franco-American troops, in close contact, carried out an attack on both sides of the Argonne. The operations continue satisfactorily.

The French troops at some points west of the Argonne advanced six kilometers.

EARLY REPORT

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the Germans renewed their attacks last evening in the region of Allonnay and Moislain-Lefaux. The enemy succeeded at the latter point in penetrating the French lines, but an energetic counter attack by the French re-established the situation.

Farther south the French have en-

larged their gains east of the Aisne since their prisoners.

This morning at 5 o'clock French troops attacked on the Champagne front in cooperation with the American army operating farther to the west.

This report covering French operations late yesterday (Sept. 25) was issued early today:

In the region west of St. Quentin the enemy made an attempt this morning to drive our forces from the heights of Dallon. All his assaults were repulsed. Between the Ailette and the Aisne the day was marked by violent encounters by the enemy upon the plateau of Motry farm and in the region west of Allonnay, where violent encounters took place during the entire day. The enemy was not able to recover ground gained by us during previous days. He suffered heavy losses and prisoners in our hands.

GERMAN REPORT

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 26.—German war office issued this communication tonight:

In Champagne and between the Argonne and the Mass (German name of the Meuse) Franco-American attacks commenced on a wide front about dawn hours of artillery preparation. An enemy breakthrough has been frustrated. The fight for our positions continues.

EARLY REPORT

Forehead engagements continued in the lowlands of the Lys, to the east of La Bassée canal, and at Moortsele. The enemy's artillery fire yesterday followed only by partial advances which were repulsed. Between Oulmignen brook and the Somme the enemy continued his attacks. The assault broke down under the concentrated fire of our artillery and infantry.

The main force of the frequently repeated attacks during the morning was directed against the height between Fretet and Gri-court. The enemy temporarily obtained a footing on the height, but we captured it again during a counter attack.

In the afternoon the French advanced in strong attacks between Francilly and the Somme, during which small breaches were made in the position. Apart from this the attacks were repulsed. Here in the last two days we have taken 200 prisoners.

In local enterprises north of the Aisne, between the Ailette and the Aisne, we took prisoners. North of Vailly partial enemy attacks were repulsed.

East of the Moselle a partial advance by the enemy was repulsed. The Thirty-first landwehr brigade, which had captured fifty Frenchmen, Americans in a counter drive.



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The cunning skill with which they are sewed together in the natural drape of the material—that's what keeps their style in the Adler Collegian clothes for so long, holds the material at its best and brings long wear.

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Save one dollar of every five—buy Collegian Nockabout overcoats. No lining to wear out—none to pay for.

The "Jamezon"—A hat that is both serviceable and fashionable. An attractive value and yet, only \$5

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WE believe economy is a good idea in boys' clothes; we have suits and overcoats here for boys that will outwear two of the ordinary kind. They're stylish, of course, and you'll realize the saving in them as the boy wears them.

Special military models; fine materials, high class tailoring, smart styles

\$12 \$15 \$18 \$20 \$25 \$30 \$35

Boys' corduroy suits in the new military models; the "wear-like-iron" kind; here they are—

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Maurice L Rothschild

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ZERO HOUR IN THE TRENCHES OF WOMEN LOAN WORKERS

"Yanks" of the Six Billion Dollar Division Receiving Final Instructions Before Starting Over the Fourth Liberty Loan Top, at Dawn on the 28th of September.



La Joanne Illett, Katherine Cooke, Josephine Palmer, Elizabeth Cluff, Ma Feltz, Van Clee, Dorothy Watson, Katherine Ingalls, Katherine Tilt, Harriet McLaughlin, Florence Harries

DIN AND RED FIRE TO GREET WILSON IN N. Y. TONIGHT

Noisy Prelude to Address Opening Liberty Loan Campaign.

New York, Sept. 26.—Preparations were completed tonight to give President Wilson the most rousing reception in the city's history when he comes here tomorrow night to open the fourth Liberty loan campaign with an address in the Metropolitan opera house.

Officials of the Liberty loan committee of the New York federal reserve district are confident the city will sweep past its \$1,500,000,000 quota of the \$5,000,000,000 loan early in the campaign and will pile up a comfortable over-subscription.

The president's arrival will be heralded by what is expected to be the greatest din New York ever made. Fifteen police sirens set up for use in case of an air raid, will test out their voices in unison for the first time at 7:30 p. m. At 8 o'clock thousands of steamers and factory whistles and church bells will join in the chorus and the city will be illuminated with red flares.

The city will be "bombed" by one of the new American-made Caproni machines as the actual selling of bonds starts Saturday morning.

Giant Bomber to Be Seen.

The giant bomber, which was tested at Mineola, recently, will fly over the city, "protected" by two Nieuport battle planes. The Caproni will be driven by Lieut. Julian Parviz, Italian aviator. With him will fly Capt. Hugo d'Annunzio, son of the Italian poet, and Lieut. Testoni.

The combat planes will be driven by Capt. Jacques Boyriven and Lieut. Georges Pichard, under the direction of Maj. Beretta of the French aviation mission.

At 9 a. m. Saturday the "avenue of the allies" will be opened in Fifth avenue with the unfurling of flags of all the allies on blocks designated one for each allied nation.

Overseas Solicitors.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—Prematurely washed by scores of communities to gather Liberty loan subscriptions before the formal opening of the campaign Saturday kept treasury officials busy today telegraphing that advances would not be recognized in case of records of cities or towns. Fictitious may be held until Saturday, however, and turned in by soliciting committees to swell the total for the first day.

Unofficial advices to Washington said several towns already had "oversubscribed" by getting several times more pledges than they believe their quotas will be. No arrangements have been made for a nation-wide competition for first honors of oversubscribing owing to the difficulty after the third loan of deciding to what towns the honors be longed.

Fuel Administrator Garfield announced tonight that the "lightless night" order will not be suspended during the Liberty loan campaign.

The Bulgar Ail.

A Bulgarian official communication last Tuesday and received here today, said that the Bulgarians were "driven" north of the Cerna, without being asked by the enemy, our units re-according with plans on the Hungarian. Near Krivopalke the enemy continued to advance. The Bulgarians were demoralized.

The reports received today emphasized the demoralization of the Bulgarians, who are retreating in confusion, leaving behind an enormous amount of material and probably many thousands of prisoners, as the allied forces every energy to get to the front and thereby make the victory more certain.

It is pointed out that the Bulgarian army, estimated to aggregate 300,000 men, is in a very dangerous position; that the enemy will not be deceived, and that the experts believe that the Bulgarians have suffered so heavily in material that it is doubtful if they will be able to recover with the aid of the central powers, and that the situation is viewed as unlikely, at any rate the Serbians have received the greater part of Serbian communications.

Italian Enclave Foo.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Advised received from Italian diplomatic circles here today that the Bulgarian troops had been driven from the Macedonian front, and that the Franco-Serbian forces were advancing in the direction of the Italian front.

The fall of Krushovo is expected, and the Italian front is expected to be opened.

President of Bulgaria, who had been in Bucharest, to take the command of the allies in old Serbia and Bulgaria from invasion, so that the information received here was that the Bulgarians were demoralized.

Ministerial Crisis Near.

It was informed today there are indications that a new ministerial crisis is impending in Bulgaria.

A complete change in Bulgaria's government has been proclaimed in accordance with reliable news printed in the German press, says the Journal of the day.

It is said that the Bulgarian government is in continuous session of water a hundred feet high. The German submarine totally disappeared. There was a lot of oil about and the smell of paraffin, but no sign of any part of the boat. I heard shouting in the water and picked up one man."

British Describe Destruction of Two Submarines.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The destruction of two submarines by British naval craft is thus described: The captain of a destroyer saw a German U-boat attack a merchant steamer two miles off. The destroyer went to the aid of the steamer and the submarine dived.

"When I judged that we were directly over it I let go a depth charge, with a life buoy to mark the spot," said the captain. "Within fifteen seconds of the explosion the submarine came to the surface with a slight list to starboard. Immediately the conning tower showed above water all our starboard guns opened fire, and the conning tower was riddled."

A British submarine accounted for the other German U-boat.

"I fired both torpedoes almost simultaneously," said the captain of the British submarine, "and about half a minute later there was a terrific explosion, a big flame, and a fountain of water a hundred feet high. The German submarine totally disappeared. There was a lot of oil about and the smell of paraffin, but no sign of any part of the boat. I heard shouting in the water and picked up one man."

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"I fired both torpedoes almost simultaneously," said the captain of the British submarine, "and about half a minute later there was a terrific explosion, a big flame, and a fountain of water a hundred feet high. The German submarine totally disappeared. There was a lot of oil about and the smell of paraffin, but no sign of any part of the boat. I heard shouting in the water and picked up one man."

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DANIELS TO OPEN 'FIGHTING LOAN' IN CITY TONIGHT

Navy Secretary Guest of Chicago on Eve of the Biggest Drive.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels will formally inaugurate the "fighting loan" campaign tonight at Medinah temple, Ohio and Cass streets. He is to arrive at 8 o'clock at the Union station and will be welcomed by music from a Great Lakes band. A thousand bluejackets will stand at attention as his chief is greeted by a joint committee of officials of the Chicago Liberty Loan organization and the American Bankers' association.

The program for Secretary Daniels for the afternoon and evening will be:

8 p. m.—Arrive over Pennsylvania, Union station; meet by reception committee; travel east of 3000, east 300 place.

8:30 to 9:30—Parade from Canal to Madison, east to La Salle, south to Jackson, east to State, north to Randolph, east to Michigan, south to Congress hall.

9:30—Address convention of American Bankers' association at Auditorium.

9:30—Address banquet at fourth Liberty loan headquarters, Hotel La Salle.

9 p. m.—Give Chicago fourth Liberty loan inaugural address at twenty-first ward meeting at Medinah temple, Ohio and Cass streets.

Mr. Daniels wired Capt. Moffett at Great Lakes yesterday he would not visit the station this trip, but later will make a "real visit."

Plans for Temple Meeting.

The doors of Medinah temple will be opened early. There will be a Great Lakes band and a polyglot chorus of 200 voices drawn from thirty different nationalities. Emil C. Wetten will preside, and after remarks by Charles S. Cutting the Rev. John Timothy Stork, Charles W. Folds, chairman of the Chicago Liberty loan committee, will present Secretary Daniels.

Signalman Tom Skelly of the Australian army corps will narrate stories of his war experiences, and Bishop Samuel Fallows will invoke the benediction.

"Buy Bonds," Is War Cry.

"Buy Liberty bonds until it pinches; load up to the limit and then some," is the rallying cry for the fourth Liberty loan drive, which starts tomorrow. America is up on her tiptoes, all ready to back up the boys who took Chateau Thierry and the Yanks who are driving the boches in the region west of Verdun and the other Yanks who are bombing Metz.

Chicago and the other territory in the seventh federal reserve district is preparing to jump to its task of raising its quota of \$70,000,000. A vast army of workers has been mobilized; the time there will be less of the spectacular appeal through street soliciting agencies, and the cry of the former campaign, "buy a bond" has been changed to "buy as many bonds as possible."

Much Advance Work Done.

In most of the territory an enormous amount of preparatory work has been done, and in many counties in the five states embraced in the seventh district the subscription lists are already in such shape that they can be shot in on the first day of the drive.

As an inspiring example for emulation, managers of the loan are pointing out the following fact:

France raised its latest Liberty loan for \$4,000,000,000 in one day, the eighth loan for the French.

Every hundred dollars paid for a Liberty bond may give the Yanks just the additional ammunition, food or supplies that will enable some hard-pressed army unit to hold on at some vital point on the line. The managers of the loan point out that every \$100 bond will not only buy a close on the Hun, but will buy eight 75 mm. field gun shells, or three rifles and bayonets, or five incendiary airplane bombs, or it will clothe a soldier or a sailor for overseas service. It will

MAY OFFER U. S. FIELD MUSEUM FOR A HOSPITAL

Use of the old Columbian Field museum building in Jackson park as a national hospital during the war was suggested to the South park commissioners yesterday by James M. Dalley, trustee of the sanitary district of Chicago.

Mr. Dalley wrote the following in a letter to John Barton Payne, president of the commission, in which he asked that they offer the building to the United States government.

"It occurs to me that at this time when our government is seeking hospital accommodation in all parts of the country, a use might be found for the old building. Its site and its surroundings appear to me to be ideal for hospital purposes. Located as it is in the center on one of our greatest parks and almost on the shore of Lake Michigan, it would be hard to find a better place for convalescent soldiers and sailors."

PARIS, Sept. 26.—"I see that a German official announcement says we are the most 'bellicose of all,'" said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a luncheon at the American club this afternoon.

"Well," Mr. Gompers continued, "what did we get into it for? Did they expect to have a tea party with us? Those who have lived by the sword must be destroyed by the sword. I do not regret that the war has come, for never otherwise could the democratic nations have become so thoroughly united."

Mr. Gompers' speech was received with intermittent outbreaks of applause. His war aims were characterized by Walter Berry, former judge of the international court of first instance at Cairo, as "the Gompers' peace, which is inevitable."

Premier Botha Ordered to Take Long Vacation.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Sept. 26.—[Via Montreal.]—Gen. Louis Botha, the South African premier, who has been ill, has been ordered to take a lengthy holiday and undergo special treatment. His physicians hope that by so doing he may recover completely.

NAVY AND ARMY . ROUMANIA MAY FLYERS KILLED

PENNSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 26.—Thomas McCarthy of Pittsburgh, an ensign of the navy, was killed yesterday while making an airplane flight over Pensacola bay. A companion was seriously hurt.

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GOVERNOR PROCLAIMS LOAN DAY

BY GOV. FRANK O. LOWDEN.

"The fourth Liberty loan opens on Saturday, the 28th of September. I urge that our people give proper recognition to the day; that they fly flags from their residences and their places of business and in every other way show their hearty participation in this important event.

When our boys first appeared on the battle front our first feeling was of pride. And then we asked ourselves what we could do to show our appreciation and of obligation. Many thousands of others are lying wounded in hospitals. Not so many—thank God—are in prison camps. As we read of our soldiers' exploits we ask again and again what we can do to prove ourselves worthy of them.

As I write more than a million and a half of Americans in uniform are

"somewhere in France," as willing to give their all as their comrades who have already fallen upon the battlefield. And now our opportunity has come to show that we appreciate—even if fortune does not permit us to imitate—these heroes, living and dead. Words, even unspoken, do not really count at a time like this, but only deeds.

If we are grateful to our soldiers in the field we will show it by subscribing to the new issue of Liberty bonds. If we appreciate what they do and are, we shall subscribe to more Liberty bonds. If we would match, so far as we may, their deeds upon a score of battlefields they have made immortal, we shall subscribe to still more Liberty bonds. Now is our opportunity!

We would have been content if, for the present, our allies and our soldiers had simply held their lines. Instead they have swept forward, mile upon mile. Our soldiers in the field have over-subscribed and overpaid their subscriptions.

Shall we now fail to over-subscribe ours?

feed a company of infantry for one day.

"Pack the east at 8 o'clock Saturday morning," was the word sent out yesterday by the managers. To usher in the drive with proper impressiveness they call on every man, woman and child to participate in the direction of France and Gen. Pershing's fighting forces while for five minutes every whistle and bell in the field district breaks into noisy salute.

Big Task Ahead.

Last night a "fighting loan" proclamation was made by J. B. McDougall, governor of the federal reserve bank of Chicago.

"On this, the eve of the opening of the fourth Liberty loan campaign, I extend greetings to Liberty loan organizations within the five states comprising the seventh federal reserve district. All workers, men and women, who have contributed to the success attained in previous campaigns are enlisted and the ranks have been materially augmented to an extent commensurate with the magnitude of the task by additional workers who have cheerfully volunteered for service."

"Don't Be Overconfident."

"While under the circumstances recognized, we approach the undertaking with confidence, workers are cautioned lest overconfidence prevail. The job is a gigantic one and the attainment of success in full measure demands that all workers proceed with determination and continue their efforts with unabated vigor until the night of the last day of the campaign."

The second Sunday in the drive, Oct. 6, has been designated as Liberty Loan Sunday in a proclamation by President Wilson. On that day every minister in the United States is, by prayer and sermon, to emphasize the significance and purpose of the loan. In that country it is estimated that almost 5,000 clergymen will address nearly 2,000,000 persons.

Thirteen ward advisers were named last night to act as loan brigadier generals in the house sales campaign. Each has from three to six wards in his jurisdiction. The thirteen are:

G. S. Brown, A. H. Vall, W. J. Warhall, F. R. Van Sant, Benjamin Kulp, Elmer Ericson, Julian Roe, C. H. Fitch.

The Ward Organization.

The complete list of chairmen of the thirty-five wards is as follows:

Ward Chairman. Headquarters and phone:

1. Dr. B. S. W. Leister, Leister, 1212 N. Dearborn, 3212-1.

2. J. P. Clark, 3111 Indiana, Doug. 5242.

3. J. C. Baker, 4301 Oak Grove, Oak. 1212.

4. J. P. Baker, 2505 S. Halsted, Doug. 5253.

5. A. J. Cornell, 603 S. 2nd, Doug. 1212.

6. C. W. Hills Jr., 1029 E. 5th, Mid. 3100-3111.

7. J. M. Hamilton, Hotel Essex, H. 4400.

8. W. J. Hamilton, 5125 Commercial, So. Cal. 1140.

9. M. A. Argenta, 11301 S. Michigan, Pull. 5210.

10. D. A. Nash, 443 N. Kedzie, Oak. 1277.

11. J. M. Evans, 1547 N. Robey, Ar. 25.

12. A. A. Bohns, 1375 Milwaukee, Ar. 2712.

13. Otto Kusan, 1709 Belmont, Canal 974.

14. N. G. Hart, 217 N. Madison, Canal 1212.

15. N. G. Hart, 1100 W. Taylor, Hay. 5504.

16. C. O. Pedder, 1100 W. Taylor, Hay. 5504.

17. P. M. Oudary, 635 N. Clark, Doug. 5243.

18. C. E. Schick, 535 N. North, Doug. 5250.

19. W. J. Harmer, Fullerton-Southport, Lind. 5455.

20. W. J. Harmer, 4753 Broadway, Egan. 6255.

21. W. J. Harmer, 3003 Irving Pl., Grass. 6255.

22. W. J. Harmer, 4173 Irving Pl., Fr. 624.

23. J. O. Kester, 3331 W. 13th, Law. 933.

24. J. J. Doherty, 4601 N. Madison, Doug. 5253.

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NEW ALL-RUSSIA GOVERNMENT HAS ARMY OF 200,000

Support of U. S. and the Allies Sought for War on Germany.

(Continued from first page.)

on condition that 250 members will be present.

"This supreme governing body is formed of the five following persons: Messrs. Avksentiev, Astrov, Volodskiy, Tchekalovsky, and Liept. Gen. Bolodtsov."

Strict Discipline in Army.

The Russian embassy also was informed by cable from the Russian legation at Peking of a statement made to the allied representatives by Foreign Minister Golovtsov of the Omak government, saying that the Omak government had mobilized two classes of soldiers successfully, there now being with the national colors more than 200,000 men and under 20,000 officers.

The army, the minister said, was being organized on the principle of strict military discipline. He described the needs of the allied and American governments to be fought. It is believed that by spring more than a million well trained Russians can be armed and equipped and trained with the assistance of the allies and the United States.

Horror in Russia.

Details of Russian atrocities describing scenes of horror almost beyond belief were received today by the state department.

The massacre of thousands in Petrograd and Moscow by the Bolsheviks was reported to the department from the most authoritative sources. Prisoners are packed so full that the unfortunate victims of Bolshevik wrath are left without care to starve.

British Consul Lockhart was imprisoned in the Kremlin on Sept. 4 and was still there Sept. 9.

The massacre of Russian citizens was reported continuing in an appalling manner. In Moscow there were about 150 executions nightly and more than 1,000 people have been shot in retaliation for the attempt to assassinate Premier Lenin.

Violent elements of the Bolsheviks were in control in Petrograd in the period up to Sept. 15. The state department was advised that the Bolsheviks were carrying out a cold blooded terror that had thrown a palpable stillness over the life of the whole city. People were being arrested en masse, and unknown numbers were shot daily at Kronstadt alone. It was reported that 1,700 persons, mostly former officers, were being held as hostages for the lives of the commissars.

Forty-six English Imprisoned.

About the 1st of September, on an order from Moscow, forty-six Englishmen were imprisoned in the fortress of Peter and Paul.

The department was informed that the Dagens Nyheter of Stockholm states that terror in Russia is daily assuming more frightful forms in the unanimous testimony of Swedes who have just returned from Petrograd. In Petrograd no one is safe today. Machine guns and rifle shots are heard day and night.

The terror is mostly directed against the upper classes, which the Bolsheviks declare they intend to exterminate. In the Peter and Paul fortress there have been lately interned several hundred English and French, including officials.

Horror to End, Report.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.—The Russian Bolshevik government has issued a decree rescinding its reign of terror, according to the Mir of Moscow. The question was discussed at a meeting of the central committee of the soviet, the newspaper says, and when Premier Lenin expressed an earnest desire to return to ordinary methods of government a majority of those present supported him.

Save Money for Liberty Bonds

Buy FRESH CANDY AT OUR

Factory Salesroom, 137 N. Wabash

N. Randolph, opp. Field's

where we sell at

FACTORY PRICES—viz.,

all slightly mis-

shaped pieces of

80c Quality

Family Package

24 Lbs.—\$1.00

Packed for Shipment, \$1.20

Parcel Post EXTRA

Benedetto

Allegretti &

ALSO AT

224 W. Randolph

18 Yanks from Midwest Win U. S. War Crosses; 3 Dead

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Eighteen American soldiers from the middle west, three of them now dead, are included in a long list of battle heroes who have been awarded the distinguished service cross for acts of gallantry in action.

The following are among those who won the badge of honor:

Sergeant Henry M. Kahn, infantry, Kansas, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the woods north of Clerges, France, Aug. 1, 1918. Sergeant Kahn was in charge of a platoon. Seeing two machine gun nests he directed his platoon in such a manner as to silence the machine guns, killing four of the enemy. Sergeant Kahn also silenced another machine gun located in a tree and personally brought down the operator.

Corporal Gustave Michalka, infantry, Missouri, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Clerges, north-east of Chateau Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Corporal Michalka, at the head of his own life advanced upon a machine gun nest with two of his men, killed the operators and captured the gun.

Volunteers as Runners.

Corporal Paul M. Rediker, infantry, Massachusetts, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Clerges, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Corporal Rediker twice volunteered to carry messages from company headquarters to the battalion post of command through heavy machine gun fire and artillery barrage.

Private Pauline Williams Jr., infantry, Hart, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism in action at Hill 212, near Clerges, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Private Williams volunteered to go out in front of our lines and bring in a wounded runner. Although he was shot in the face before he reached the runner, yet he accomplished his mission.

Private Harold J. Deversaux, infantry, Carland, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Clerges, France, July 31, 1918. The corporal of his squad, fighting beside Private Deversaux, was wounded by machine gun fire. Private Deversaux, single handed, attacked the machine gun and put it out of action.

Braves Death for Corporal.

Private David N. Binkley, infantry, Ames, Ia.—For extraordinary heroism in action at Hill 212 near Clerges, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Private Binkley crossed an open area that was swept by enemy machine guns, reached a wounded corporal, and carried him safely back into our lines.

Sergeant William Luxford, infantry, Detroit, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, Aug. 4, 1918. In spite of his wounds he gallantly led his platoon, gaining his objective.

Major Guy M. Wilson, infantry, Flint, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism in action while commanding the leading platoon in the successful advance from Courmont to Mont St. Martin, France,

from July 30 to Aug. 5, 1918, including the forced crossing of the Ourcq river, and several engagements, and especially at Les Jambettes, where he personally led the successful charge of his battalion.

Private John J. Zeldam, infantry, Grand Rapids, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism in action north of Clerges, France, Aug. 1, 1918. Following an assault in which he was wounded in the leg by a machine gun bullet, he crawled twenty yards through the open and saved a wounded comrade.

Corporal Earl Stevens, infantry, Waco, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism throughout the advance across the river Ourcq and to Fiamas, France, on the south bank of the Vesle river, July 31 to Aug. 5, 1918. Corporal Stevens, then private, was a runner for his company, and was engaged day and night in carrying messages throughout machine gun and artillery fire.

Private Jacob Mason, infantry, Newport, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism at Mont St. Martin, south of Fiamas, France, Aug. 5, 1918. During the attack on St. Martin Private Mason was severely wounded in the neck and shoulder. He refused first aid and kept up with the attacking wave.

Captures Two Fox Guns.

Private Walter D. Ballard, infantry, Redfield, Ia.—For displaying exceptional initiative and bravery throughout the operations south of Soissons, France, July 18 to 25, 1918. He with extraordinary heroism on July 21, 1918, with two companions, captured two machine guns that were causing heavy losses to his company.

Private Nelson Burleigh, infantry, Flint, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Clerges, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Although severely wounded, Private Burleigh crawled to an exposed and dangerous place where a comrade lay seriously injured, and rendered first aid, thereby saving his comrade's life.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Hammond, infantry, Fort Huron, Mich.—For extraordinary heroism in action north of Clerges, France, July 31, 1918. Advancing up and beyond hill 212, he was shot through the arm, but continued to lead his platoon until he received two more wounds, from the last of which he died.

First Lieutenant Ray C. Dickson, infantry, West Bend, Wis.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the attack on Fiamas, France, Aug. 4, 1918. On reaching Chateau Thierry farm he was shot in the head, body, and legs. Although thus fatally wounded, when ordered to charge he crawled forward and gave the command "Charge" to his company and led the assault until he fell dead.

Private Edward T. Vibbert, infantry, Benson, Ill.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Clerges, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Bearing a message this soldier was mortally wounded. "Lying on the ground, he yelled, 'A message,' attracted the attention of the platoon leader, and with his dying breath delivered the message he bore."

FOURTH TURKISH ARMY OF 35,000 IN JORDAN TRAP

British and Arabs Circle Fleeing Foe; Prisoners Now Total 45,000.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Fourth Turkish army on the Palestine front is virtually surrounded in the region east of the Jordan and faces annihilation by Gen. Allenby's forces, today's advices show.

The total of prisoners already taken was increased today to 45,000. The annihilation of the Fourth army would complete the cleaning up of the Turkish forces in Palestine, accounting for about 80,000 men.

Fighting on to the east of the Jordan, the British have occupied the strategic town of Amman on the Hejaz railway.

British troops also are extending their occupation about the Sea of Galilee. They have occupied Tiberias and Samsat, on the borders of that sea, and Es-Samra, it was officially announced today.

Face Circle of Foes.

The precarious position of the Fourth Turkish army may be seen from the fact that Arab cavalry and infantry are north of it, Arab and British forces east, and British troops to the south.

All these are pressing inward on the enemy, while the crossings of the Jordan are in the hands of the allies.

The British casualties during the offensive were less than one-tenth of the number of prisoners taken from the Turkish army, the announcement states.

One Casualty to Ten Captives.

The text of the statement reads: "In the northern area our cavalry has occupied Tiberias, Samsat and Es-Samra, on the shores of Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) despite the determined resistance of the Turkish garrisons."

"East of the Jordan our cavalry has occupied Amman on the Hejaz railway, and is in pursuit of a Turkish force retreating northward along the railway."

"Since the commencement of the operations on the night of Sept. 18, our total casualties from all causes amount to less than one-tenth of the number of prisoners captured."

German Chief Going Home.

GENEVA, Sept. 26.—[By the Associated Press.]—Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, commander of the Turkish forces, who fled from Nazareth shortly before the attacking British troops appeared, has reached Constantinople.

WIFE OR THRONE?

Roumanian Crown Prince Decides: Former Is More Stable These Days.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.—In answer to a plea that he desert his bride of humble birth, Crown Prince Charles of Roumania has replied that thrones are so unstable nowadays that he preferred the certainty of having the wife he wanted to the chance of losing the succession.

The escape of the crown prince in going to Odessa and marrying Cecily, daughter of a duke, has raised the question of the Roumanian dynasty's succession. When King Ferdinand heard of the marriage he gave seventy-five days' solitary confinement for abandoning himself without leave from his garrison.

The king also sent an emissary to Bender, Bessarabia, where the young couple are spending their honeymoon, with instructions to try to undo the nuptial knot, but to no avail. The bride refused to part with her wedding ring and the crown prince declined to leave her.

The present case has a piquant feature in that it recalls the last King Ferdinand in his youth had a love affair with Helene Vaccaro, his mother's lady of honor.

Should Crown Prince Charles renounce his rights of succession his brother, Nicholas, would become the heir apparent. Nicholas is 15 years old and physically weak.

"There is much excited gossip in Bucharest as to what would happen if Queen Maria, who is strongly anti-German, became regent."

Turks Near Peace Bid?

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 26.—Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a dispatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman government will seek a separate peace.

The sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favorable conditions from the entente powers.

Plan Palestine Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Liberated territory in Palestine will be administered under the agreement reached between the British, French and Russian governments in 1916. It is learned here, England and France will carry out the agreement under which France is charged with the preparation of a scheme of self-government for the people of Palestine. This work will be the object of conversations which will take place shortly.

DRUG ADDICTS ROB TWO STORES.

TWO men, who the police say are drug addicts, robbed R. G. Lagone, druggist at 647 Milwaukee avenue, yesterday afternoon of \$30. Last night the same men robbed Harry Wilson, also a druggist, 4601 North Western avenue, of \$20, and his assistant, Max Harman, of \$10 and a diamond ring valued at \$250.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

Good Clothes for Boys

The Only Kind of Economy These Days

Mothers should make certain above all things that the clothes they buy for their boys will give value received in service rendered.

Value is not merely a question of price. It is a question of good material, good workmanship, in fact, conscience in every detail.

Such are the clothes this Store for Boys offers this fall.

—Boys' Fall Suits with two pairs of Knickerbockers, priced from \$15.75 to \$32.50.

—Boys' Winter Overcoats, splendid assortments, \$13.75 to \$40.

—Complete assortments of Boys' Fall Hats and Caps are priced from \$1.50 to \$8.50.

We Emphasize the Splendid Value in These—

Boys' Fine Fall Suits at \$13.75

Each suit with two pairs of knickerbockers—and these suits are of splendid, serviceable mixtures in patterns boys will like. Styles are those boys prefer, and workmanship leaves nothing in question regarding the good service these suits will render. All sizes 8 to 18 years—\$13.75.

Boys' All-Wool Chinchilla Cloth Overcoats, \$13.75

Smart, youthful styles for little fellows of 3 years up to boys of 8 years. These overcoats are of chinchilla cloth of an excellent quality, in brown, gray and navy blue, well lined to withstand the severest sort of weather, and they all button to the neck. Unusually good overcoats at the price, \$13.75.

Second Floor, South.

The Government requests that merchandise to be returned for credit be in the purchaser's possession not longer than three days.

We Suggest that Every Man in Chicago See These

Quality Suits for \$30

AS FOR value we do not believe such Suits can be duplicated at this price. They possess the best woollens, the best styles, the best finishings, and the best tailoring we know of for \$30. Only through the skill and resources of our organization is it possible for us to sell these Suits at this price.

Overcoats for Autumn and Winter wear are shown in an assortment that makes selection emphatically easy.

Suits—Third Floor.

Overcoats—Fourth Floor.

Special Selling

Broadcloth Silk Shirts, \$6.85

PURCHASED at a liberal discount, we are able to offer these satin-striped Shirts of Autumn weight at a radical reduction from their normal marking. Workmanship, quality of material and design are of excellent grade.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

THE STORE FOR MEN

SPECIAL CIGARS SALE

Commencing Friday morning, Sept. 27th, we will sell at wholesale price

15,000 Baronita & El Genio Clear Havana Cigars—Made in Bond

10,000 Eden & Calixto Lopez Imported Cigars

This is a rare opportunity for consumers to Stock Up Before New Taxes Take Effect

STANTON & COMPANY 30 W. Washington St.

Central 6741

Central 4841

Subscribe for The Tribune. Advertise in The Tribune.

Fall Suits and Topcoats

Choose from the Greatest and Smartest Variety of Men's and Young Men's Styles



Here is where you are given greatest scope of selection to indulge your special fancy, requirement or fashion inclination. Here you are given utmost assurance of style correctness and style distinction. The contributions of America's most proficient style creators are here, each with a special note in fashion individuality. Rare quality fabrics, unique pattern treatments and the finest of tailoring skill render to you greater service and greater value in these suits at

\$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45 to \$75

Second and Third Floors.

Shop and Substantiate These Topcoat Values

Exercise intelligent selection in your choice of a topcoat this season. There are many fabric and tailoring manipulations on the market to delude your judgment unless you give yourself the benefit of comparison. Style, fabric worth and tailoring expertness are so emphasized here that the value-giving is convincing and attractive in these topcoats

\$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 to \$60

Home of the Overcoat—Fourth Floor.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

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DAD AND
EAST OF S

Wies Rooting
and Weakening
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BY PHILIP G

Copyright

REPORTERS IN FRAN

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(BY ASSOCIATED

LONDON, Sept. 26.—

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COPY COVETED ROAD AND WORKS EAST OF SILENCY

Rooting Out Foe
and Weakening Line
of Hindenburg.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1918.)

THE CORRESPONDENTS HEAD-
QUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 26.—
The German counter-attacks
have been repulsed with the
loss of many prisoners and
material. The German line
has been weakened and the
French positions west of Fayet on
the line are the scene of
strife along our front.

At La Basses some of our
troops captured 100 prisoners and
advised their line. We now hold
the line near St. Quentin.
There have been fierce strug-
gles here, and we seem to have
gained the whole of that old system
of trenches called the Quadrilateral
at Fayet, where the German
machine guns fought us from their
positions with stubborn courage.

His Ranks Luckless.
German counter-attacks from the
direction of Fayet were repulsed with
the loss of many prisoners and
material. Some more of their dead
wounded must be added to the sum
of their colossal casualties and their
line had little luck. These raids are
the usual purpose of grabbing the
line from whom German intelligence
officers who know their job hope
to find small facts which they can fit
together and so build up a reasonable
theory as to our future plans.

Much of their anxiety seems to be
based on the Hindenburg line.
The length of our men and the
distance on our right have drawn too
far for the comfort of the German
command and the nerve control of
the poor devils who hold it.

Leading Faith in Line.
We are through the line at Havrincourt
and we broke their switch line
near Quent, and German soldiers,
coming from our prisoners, have no
entire faith in its defensive
strength.

The enemy hopes to hold it through
winter, and I see that Count Hert-
ing in his last speech says they will
hold it, but over the wire there comes
this morning the news of the
German advance in the Argonne, and
the surprise attack like this weakens
existing power of the enemy, who
must time at least until his
present class is out of the depots and
shattered by the divisions shattered in
recent battles—must find it hard to
take up enough reserves to meet the
threat that is all about his line.
Today the weather is bright again,
with sun and summer heat, though
the wind whistles of autumn and the
leaves are putting on their russet dress.

British Take Trench System.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Sept. 26.—Two British
divisions have captured in the last few
days a German system of trenches and
the points northwest of the neigh-
borhood of Selency and Griouct, Field
No. 1500 prisoners, according to
the war office announcement tonight.
Northwest of St. Quentin British
divisions continued their pressure against
German defenses and have cap-
tured many strong points in the neigh-
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No. 1500 prisoners, according to the
war office announcement tonight.

Special Labor Party

Put on Illinois Ballot

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]
There will be five tickets on the
ballot for the November elec-
tion. The fifth was added today, when
the candidates on the Socialist Labor
party were recorded in the office of
Secretary of State L. L. Emerson.

United States senator—John M.

Senator—Samuel J. French.

Superintendent of public instruction

Superintendent of public instruction

Superintendent of public instruction

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WARM CLOTHING FOR SUFFERING BELGIUM

Charles Garfield King Children Turn Over Wraps to Drive to Help Our Heroic Allies.



Barbara King - Garfield King

"Warm sweaters and rugs and caps for the little Belgian children—and for their mothers and fathers—that's what we are bringing," said Master Garfield King, the 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garfield King of 1450 Astor street, as he turned in to the Red Cross auxiliary some of the things that are to be sent to the af-
flicted nation. Mrs. John S. Brown re-
ceived the articles.

Garfield and his sister, Barbara, and their mother and father ransacked their attic to find what could be spared, as many another family is doing these days of the Belgian clothing drive, which is under the direction of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross.

Every kind of warm garment and piece of useful clothing, whether worn or new, is asked for. The drive will continue until Oct. 5, and garments may be delivered at any one of the neighborhood auxiliaries of the Red Cross.

MYSTERY IN ALL NIGHT QUIZ BY HOYNE AND AIDS

State's Attorney Hoyne spent all night in his office in the Criminal court building questioning four men and a like number of women. Thirty detectives from his office, Chief of Police Alcock, and several city detectives also were active in the mysterious inquiry.

Mr. Hoyne refused to give any infor-
mation and at 3 o'clock this morning
announced nothing would be said for
publication in connection with his
night's activities.

Edward Fleming, his
secretary, said:

"It would be suicidal at this time
to make public anything concerning
this affair."

The belief among those about the
court building not connected with the
prosecutor's office and police force was
that the quiz has to do with the Dear-
Bopp jail break. It is rumored the

FLOOD AT JUNEAU IMPERILS HOMES, STOPS INDUSTRY

Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 26.—Homes in
Juneau are being torn away a big gov-
ernment hospital has been temporarily
abandoned, power plants are idle, and
all business is suspended as a result
of torrential rains of unusual warmth
causing a water deluge along the main
street of Juneau is threatened.

Papal Reply to Peace
Note Declares Neutrality

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A diplomatic
courier is reported to have left Rome
with Pope Benedict's reply to the Aus-
trian peace note. It is said to be a
simple declaration of neutrality.

Boy Playing in Yard
Killed by Auto Truck

Charles Bagdonovics, 8 years old,
1636 Elston avenue, was instantly
killed yesterday when he was crushed
between an automobile truck and a
shed. The boy was playing in a yard
at 1635 Elston avenue, when Thomas
Halat of that address drove his truck
into the yard and the boy was crushed
between the shed and the machine.

prosecutor has confessions showing the
delivery was an inside plot that had
been a long time in the hatching. De-
tectives from the west side who had
worked in connection with McBriens,
one of the quartet of fugitives, were
among those at the night inquiry.

It is also reported the prosecutor
has evidence that Bopp, Dear, Moran,
and McBriens are still in Chicago or
suburbs.

Another rumor is that the inquiry
concerns the vice situation.

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SEE SUPPORTERS SLIPPING AWAY FROM HERTLING

Critics Surprised at the
Tenor of Speeches
in Reichstag.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26.—It ap-
pears from reports of yesterday's ses-
sion of the Reichstag that the main com-
mittee in Berlin that Adolf Groeber, one
of the Central leaders, delivered a speech
before that body which is interpreted
as being somewhat antagonistic to
Chancellor von Hertling, who himself
is a Centrist and has heretofore had
that party's support.

Herr Groeber's speech came as a
surprise, as it had been expected that
he, as the party's spokesman, would
place himself back of the chancellor.
According to the Tagesblatt, however,
the circles of the left see in his
speech, if not in his attitude, a policy
which is no longer in agreement with
all the measures of the government.
The sharp attack on the war minister
(Von Seeckt) aroused special interest.

Few New Understandings.

The Lokal Anzeiger says it learns
from parliamentary sources that Herr
Groeber's speech "was generally re-
ceived" as an indication of a change
in the attitude of the Centrists. Even
though Herr Groeber defended the
chancellor, great numbers of his audi-
ence had a feeling that his words were
a mere formality and that the center
in actuality is facing a new orienta-
tion which will prepare the ground for
an understanding with both the other
majority parties.

"Man Needs Sword," Test Says.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.—"We must
be victorious if we are not to perish
politically and economically," Grand
Admiral von Koester, former com-
mander in chief of the German fleet,
declared in a speech to the German
Navy League at Dordrecht, a Berlin
message reports.

"After the war," continued the ad-
miral, "our ships in large numbers
must traverse the ocean and we must
have colonies, with strong points of
support. We want to trade on the
ocean, and we will only get that under
the protection of the German fleet."

The speaker extolled the sword as
a means of victory, declaring: "As na-
ture needs storms, as God has given
beasts teeth and claws, man also needs
the sword."

In referring to the proposed league
of nations, Admiral von Koester de-
clared that Germany would only have
the role of a Cinderella in it.

Says Ludendorff Rules.

Philip Scheidemann, majority Social-
ist leader, addressing the main com-
mittee of the Reichstag, declared that
Gen. Ludendorff and not Chancellor von
Hertling rules in Germany. He said
that Germany is suffering now because
she undervalued her enemies.

"We are suffering now because we
undervalued our enemies," said Scheidemann.
"I regard the Brest-Litovsk
treaty as an obstacle to peace. This

BIG GUN FIRING ON METZ NAMED FOR 'HINKY DINK'

If you should be awakened by a
noise resembling an explosion, turn
over and go to sleep, for the sound
comes from a distance of over 3,000
miles. It is "Hinky Dink," one of the
allied big guns, in front of Metz, hur-
ling projectiles at the walls of stone
and steel.

Sgt. William Blake, who is with
the Thirtieth United States Railway
Engineering corps, writes to his father,
James A. Blake, 211 East Twenty-
sixth street, a brief description of
"Hinky Dink" and its three compan-
ions. In part, the letter follows:

"Before you receive this letter you
probably will read in the papers that
the allies are pounding away at Metz.
It is said to be one of the best fort-
ified cities in the world. But stone and
steel will not hold out against our
long range guns."

"Last night we unloaded four
'babies' that are to be used in this
attack. They are the largest guns
I ever saw. It takes four flat cars to
hold one of them. They are what is
called the 380 size. On the square,
dad, they are nearly a block long. They
are to be manned by Americans."

"You will hear from these 'babies'
before many days, for the sound of
crashing stone and steel will be heard
across the Atlantic."

"Lieut. E. E. McConnell, an old Chi-
cago boy who has charge of the un-
loading station, christened these guns
'Woodrow Wilson,' 'Elihu Root,' 'Lu-
bery,' and 'Hinky Dink.'"

"Keep your ear to the ground, and
if you hear a low rumbling sound you
will know that 'Hinky Dink' is giving
three Germans hell."

The Thirtieth Engineering corps,
composed of six companies, was the
first to volunteer following the presi-
dent's call for troops. All of the mem-
bers are Chicagoans and are practical
railroaders. They left the United
States July 23, 1917, and were turned
over to France to build and operate
railroads. They were the first Ameri-
can troops to ever march through the
streets of London and they were the
first under fire in France."

king making business in the east must
terminate.

The dismissal of former Foreign
Secretary von Kuehlmann was de-
clared to be a mistake. When he uttered
words displeasing to the military party
he immediately disappeared.

We must confess openly that Gen. von
Ludendorff now rules, not Chancellor
von Hertling.

"So far as Belgium is concerned, we
ought to have spoken sooner, and dif-
ferently."

The submarine warfare has linked
America against us."

Woman Suffrage Law in
Texas Unconstitutional

Corpus Christi, Tex., Sept. 26.—The
law enacted by the last session of the
Texas legislature granting women the
right to vote in primaries and con-
ventions was declared unconstitutional at
Austin, Tex., today by Judge Voll M.
Taylor in the Seventy-ninth district
court, when he overruled a general
demurrer in the contested judgeship
primary election for the Thirty-sixth
district court.

SAME OLD STUFF, PARIS SAYS OF HUN PEACE WORDS

Sees Foe Anxious to Quit
if He Is Allowed to
Keep His Loot.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

(Copyright, 1918.)

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The general effect
on opinion here of the speeches of
Chancellor von Hertling, Hindenburg,
and Fayer has been that of giving a strong
impression that Germany is anxious
to extinguish as soon as possible, be-
fore the flames reach her own house,
the conflagration she herself started.

As Paris sees it, there is not only
no sign in any of the three speeches
of any admission of Germany's guilt
but merely a repetition of the same
old lies that the allies, and especially
Belgium, are alone to blame for the
beginning and continuance of the war.

Hertling's speech especially is re-
garded as a "discourse in extremis,"
mingled with characteristically hypo-
critical falsehoods.

The only part of the speech Paris
regards as worthy of attracting atten-
tion are those in which the German
chancellor intimates his adherence in
principle to some of the articles in the
peace program of President Wilson.

Even here, however, Hertling qual-
ifies his agreement in such a way that
his apparent conversion has proved to
be absolutely foundationless.

String to Foe's Proposals.

He accepts, for instance, the proposal
for a society of nations, but on condi-
tion that Germany is admitted thereto
backed by all the power of Prussian
militarism.

He accepts the progressive disarm-
ament of powers, but only because he
foresees that after the war is over all
the great nations will be in such a
state of material weakness that such a
step will be necessary.

He supports the doctrine of the so-
called liberty of the seas, but only be-
cause, this would involve, as Germany
interprets the phrase, the disappearance
of British sea power.

He is an ardent advocate of the pro-
tection of smaller nations, provided
Germany is permitted to remain mas-
ter of Courland, Livonia, Estonia,
and the rest of her conquests in Rus-
sia.

Admission of Unrest.

Reading between the lines Paris sees
in Hertling's appeals to the German
people to be confident and firm, a cry
in extremis and an admission by his
references to the rumors of reciproc-
itations and bad temper that there is
real anxiety on the part of the Ger-
man directing class in regard to the
present temper of the deceived and
incredibly patient German people.

In other words, Count Hertling re-
cognizes that if Germany's "interior
front" is not actually broken, it is
getting perilously near the breaking
point.

Another aspect of the speech, as
Paris regards it, is that the Berlin gov-
ernment, in agreement with the military
party, now admits its renunciation of
any hope of a victorious peace, because
it recognizes this is henceforth impos-
sible.

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assortment as representative of the original fashions
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WOMEN, LET GO TO WAR, EMPLOYERS TOLD

Few Feminine Work-
Here, Business
Men Informed.

Mr. Merrick can fill nine positions out of ten with women, and the man who does it is a slacker," Harry H. Merrick, vice president of the Association of Commerce, told the 300 members of the subdivisional committee of the association appointed to supervise the industrial claims of employers, at a dinner in the Hotel La Salle last evening.

"We haven't had enough women. In England for two years the industries have been run by woman power, and they are doing it well."

Women Holding Back.
Mr. Merrick blamed the women in part for the comparatively few employed in the essential industries of this country. "There is a hanging back among the middle class women," he said. "They don't want to go into the trades. It's up to us to make them."

A bureau will be established by Mr. Merrick this afternoon where women can apply for industrial exemptions. The applications will be catalogued as well as positions reported by employers to be vacant. This bureau will cooperate with the subdivisional committee in charge of the appeals for exemption.

"I expect," Mr. Merrick said, "that the headquarters will be in the offices of the State Council of Defense. Every woman will be decided and in working order by noon."

All Employers to Be Listed.
The routine of the draft work to be done by the subdivisional committees were explained by Mr. Merrick and Robert Beach, business manager to the association. The survey of all employers in Chicago will be made by employers immediately.

Mr. Merrick, speaking for Provost Marshal General Crowder, whom he called the "Don Quixote of the day," urged employers to file exemption claims for all men they knew could not be replaced by men not within the draft age or by women.

The speakers, he said, had filed only twelve and Armour & Co. twenty-seven up to date. The Illinois Steel company had filed only fifteen before he spoke.

Questionnaires Coming In.
Questionnaires, filled in by registrars, are beginning to come back to draft boards in large numbers and the work of classification is now in progress.

It was said that certain notaries public were charging excessive fees for acknowledging affidavits that are attached to the questionnaires have caused draft officials. These affidavits are to be attached before a local draft board or the district board of appeals have charges.

District board of appeals No. 2 has chosen Sterling A. Morton as a member of its industrial advisory committee. Other members of the industrial advisory committee are J. P. Mason,

EPIDEMIC VICTIM

Evansville Girl, Settled at Red Cross Worker, Dies of Pneumonia Following Spanish Influenza.



Miss Gladys May Beyers

Miss Gladys May Beyers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Beyers, 311 Forest avenue, Evansville, died yesterday at the Evansville hospital of Spanish influenza, followed by pneumonia. Miss Beyers was a graduate of Sweet Briar college and of the Chicago Kindergarten institute. She was prominent as a settlement worker and was active in the Evansville chapter of the Red Cross. She was well known in Evansville society. Miss Beyers was ill only a short time.

chosen by the department of agriculture, and Edwin R. Wright, selected by the department of labor.

Few Teachers Affected.
That the teaching force of the Chicago public schools will not be materially affected by the draft was indicated yesterday by Supt. Mortenson.

"We are at present making a survey of our draftees," he said. "There are approximately 350 men teachers of draft age in the schools. Only a few of these are in the 18 to 20 class. Most of them, too, will probably be given exemption on account of dependents."

"As soon as possible we shall confer with district exemption boards in an effort to retain as many teachers of technical subjects as possible on grounds of industrial exemption."

Special Order Required.
"Chairman Gann, however, of draft board No. 1, said only teachers of military training would be granted exemption, unless orders to the contrary should be received."

"When this was brought to the attention of Mr. Mortenson, he pointed out that, inasmuch as there are approximately 9,000 teachers in the schools, the withdrawal of a few would not seriously interfere with the work. 'Most of our men teachers,' he said, 'are above 30, and we do not believe the government will call them to active service for some time.'"

SMITHSONIAN NAMES CHIEF CLERK.
Charles L. MacNamara, formerly of Illinois, has been appointed chief clerk to Julius P. Smithson, collector of internal revenue department. He succeeds E. J. Mahoney.

INFLUENZA WAVE HOLDS UP DRAFT OF 142,000 MEN

Epidemic Spreads Over
U. S.; Massachusetts
Calls for Public Aid.

(Continued from first page.)

taken by the army and navy medical forces.

In Chicago, while the number of cases reported to the health department increased, the situation was declared by Commissioner John Dill Robertson to be only about normal. He said comparison of the figures for recent years shows the present situation is not alarming.

Reports from Two Camps.

The daily statement of Capt. William A. Moffett of Great Lakes station announced that during the twenty-four hour period it covered there had been only 173 new cases, as contrasted with a total of 287 for the previous twenty-four hours.

While there were 540 men returned to duty, there were only 137 new cases sent to the main hospital. The total number of cases since Sept. 9 was 2,648, and of these only 2,569 are still receiving treatment.

Camp Grant Situation Good.

Among Chicago boys at Great Lakes whose deaths were reported yesterday were Felix Blum of 3441 Grosshau street, Earl Ed Carlson of 2305 North Powell avenue, William McKinley Weesling, and Harry Vigdor. Blum was attached to the Great Lakes Bulletin, the station's newspaper.

William Maher, a marine, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Maher, 2713 South Bonfield street, died at Newport, R. I., Wednesday of Spanish influenza followed by pneumonia. Two brothers are in active service, Richard now serving overseas and John being in training at Great Lakes.

Camp Grant's epidemic was beaten down to 50 per cent of its previous strength, it was estimated, when the

ROSE LOWENTHAL TAKEN BY DEATH; EPIDEMIC CAUSE

Mrs. Rose Lowenthal, Congresswoman Medill McCormick's secretary, who was known as Rose to most of the politicians of Illinois and many of other states, died yesterday at the Eastwood Beach apartments. Death was caused by Spanish influenza, followed by pneumonia.

Her first political experience came in 1912, when Alexander H. Revell, Edwin W. Sims, and others took up the Chicago end of the Roosevelt Republican movement. She became an assistant to Mr. Sims, and when the Progressive national headquarters were opened she was transferred there. Since that campaign she has been Mr. McCormick's secretary. In that capacity she demonstrated that she had Illinois politics at her finger tips.

She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rosenthal of 730 West Sixty-first street. Something over a year ago she married Samuel Lowenthal. She is survived by five sisters, Mrs. Diana Schwartz, Mrs. Nettie Siegel, Mrs. Genevieve Samson, Miss Sadie Rosenthal, and Miss Evelyn Rosenthal, and two brothers, Jack and Isadore Rosenthal.

number of new entries on the hospital books for the day fell to approximately half the total registered the day before. In addition 254 patients were returned to duty completely cured. There were no additional deaths.

Situation in Suburbs.

The suburbs of Chicago reported more serious conditions than were found in the city. The public school at Barrington was closed when it was found 20 of its 300 pupils were reported sick. One death was reported there.

Two deaths were reported in Evanston, and Lieut. Otto R. Brown, in charge of the base hospital at North western university, said there were more than 80 cases of influenza, and about 100 cases of grip and cold among the 200 men in the vocational unit.

As a means of checking the spread of the epidemic, Health Commissioner Robertson suggested—in a manner that convinced his hearers he was serious—that persons using street cars, going to theaters, or otherwise exposing themselves wear sterilized gauze masks covering the nose and mouth. Up to a late hour last night none of the masks had been seen on the streets of Chicago.

PHYSICAL TESTS ORDERED FOR MEN IN CLASS 1

Ruling Asked on Establishing Protective Zones
Around Colleges.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today instructed all local draft boards to call draft registrants for physical examination as soon as they have been placed in class 1, even though they may have appealed for reclassification. The examination will be postponed only in case there is also pending a claim for deferred classification on industrial grounds.

A registrant no longer has the right of applying for reexamination to the medical advisory board after being passed by the examining physician of the local board, as has been the custom heretofore.

Induction into the service of those found physically fit will be in accordance with their order numbers as determined by the drawing to be held here, except in individual cases where local boards receive orders for voluntary induction at the request of the army, navy, or marine corps.

Shut Commission Door.

Physically fit men between 18 and 45 years of age who are placed in class 1 by local draft boards, or who would be so placed except for occupational deferment, cannot become candidates for commissions in the army until they have been inducted into service as privates, under rulings of the adjutant general, made public today.

Registrants placed in the subdivision of class 1 reserved for limited or special service, however, may be commissioned direct from civil life and no barrier is interposed to the commissioning of men direct from civil life providing their local boards have given them deferred classification on dependent grounds.

Only men 37 years of age or over or those within the new draft ages who

are physically unfit for military service will be accepted for overseas duty by the war department commission on training camp activities and affiliated organization, Chairman Fossick said today.

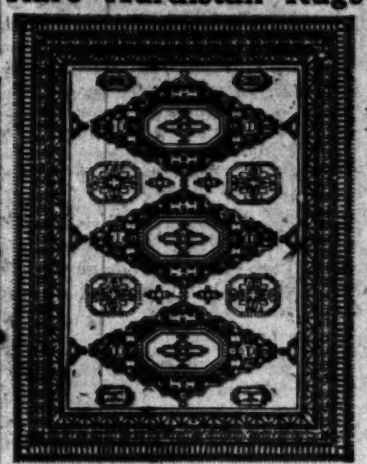
Ask Ruling on Colleges.

The war department is preparing to ask the department of justice for an official ruling as to whether the 400 schools in which boys of the 18 and 19 year old draft classes will be trained are to be regarded as military camps within the scope of President Wilson's proclamation establishing liquor and vice zones around such camps.

If an affirmative ruling is given the government will be authorized to draw half mile "dry" zones and ten mile vice zones around every one of the 400 schools and colleges in which branches of the students army training corps are established. The result of this would be to make large parts of all the principal cities "dry" territory immediately after the induction of the student soldiers Oct. 1.

When you think of writing think of **Revell & Co.**

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55.00 65.00 75.00

A rare collection of soft, silky pieces, which for beauty of coloring and durability cannot be excelled; sizes range from 36 to 43 feet wide and from 5 to 7 feet long.

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The Shoe Your Boy
Should Wear

Watch
for the
Cutler
Oval
Every
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Regular Value 25c each—at
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Snitzer & Snitzer went to war and left us their choicest

Shirts, Ties and Underwear

That's why we can sell

\$2.50 Ripcord Shirts	\$1.55
\$5.00 and \$7.00 Silk and Fiber Shirts	\$4.85
75c and \$1.00 Ties	47
35c Paris Garters	31
\$3.00 Wilson Bros. heavy Union Suits	2.85
\$8.00 Silk and Wool Union Suits	5.95
50c Eiffel Hose	35

Everything on Sale Here Priced Accordingly.

THE SNAP SHOP

31 West Monroe Street

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

Announcing excellent assortments of—
Good Shepherd Knitting Yarns

Just now when many women are planning their hand-work for the new season, they will be glad to know that here can be procured this fine wool yarn

At 60c the Ball

In Desired High Colors.

This includes those wanted for the knitting of women's and children's caps, scarfs and sweaters coats—colors such as old blue, reseda, gold color, old rose and lavender.

Yarns in Gray, Khaki and Navy Blue at 85c, \$1.05 and \$1.25 the Skein.

These are not Good Shepherd yarns, but yarns of excellent quality, such as are wanted for knitting sweaters, scarfs and other articles for soldiers and sailors.

Second Floor, East.

Seed

Wheat

and Rye

New York City, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Turkey Red and White Seed, 100 lb. bags, \$1.25; new seed, 100 lb. bags, \$1.25; new seed, 100 lb. bags, \$1.25.

How many people wrote to The Vector's Guide to the Line of Type to Dr. Evanson's Vox Pop last year? The BOOK OF FACTS for advertisers will tell you.

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(Those who cannot visit the stores buy satisfactorily by mail. Fitting charts, simple, accurate, and easily used, will be sent on request. Please address the Chicago store.)

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM

For the welfare and prosperity of Chicago and the state of Illinois—

We urge our readers to vote, on Nov. 5, for:

1. The convention to revise the constitution of the state.
2. The \$50,000,000 good roads bond issue.
3. The traction ordinance, providing an adequate system of rapid transit for Chicago.
4. The bill putting all banks under state supervision.

SHALL OUR BOYS SHAME US?

Our soldiers have tossed aside every personal advantage at home to endure every possible hardship in France. They have asked no security for their safety, for there is none. They have stipulated no price for their services, for there is no price great enough to fascinate or to reimburse. Yet shall we who stay at home in comfort, anxious chiefly that the arms of our boys shall prevail, take a price for our vicarious warfare and seem not unduly enthusiastic in our employment?

A soldier in the field is not more important than the Liberty bond that provides for him. A soldier may fight, to exhaustion and be revived by the force of the Liberty bond. But if that Liberty bond is not forthcoming, the soldier's courage will not stand him in the emergency, and the courage or the neglected and slain warrior will not redound to the heroism of the nation that sent him into battle.

Regardless of our faith in the American soldier, we are bound to take the loan. The soldier will carry on; that we know. We know he will carry on to exhaustion, even with the knowledge that no reinforcements are on the way. But that is not to be his dilemma. He will be reinforced, for the Liberty bond is our confidence in the righteousness of the nation and its cause, to be taken by us in the same measure of loyalty and fullheartedness as activates the man who takes up the rifle and marches off to war. Each is an enlistment. But the measure of service is different. The soldier gives all he has. With us who stay at home it is discretionary. We can give much or little.

Shall we continue in this discretion and thus label ourselves percentage patriots; or shall we cast aside personal advantage, as have our sons, and take the sacrifice unreservedly? The fourth Liberty loan is \$50,000,000. Well, what of it? St. Mihiel was taken. Let us take the loan.

HERTLING IS JOB'S COMFORTER

Chancellor von Hertling told the main committee of the Reichstag that the "widest war fury is at present reigning in the United States." We do not call it fury, but we have no objection to a German consideration of it as such. The fourth Liberty loan drive will, at least represent animation and the results obtained will indicate determination. If concentrated activity pushed every minute, if resolve and the foresight of victory reveal themselves to Germany as fury their selection of a term will be accepted.

But what encouragement does the chancellor wish to offer the German people by presenting to them the idea of a great, rich nation in the "widest war fury," a fury aroused by the threat against the terms of life upon which it wishes to exist and upon which it can exist?

What consolation for the fatal hearted is offered in this comment upon a nation whose army in France is nearing 2,000,000 and whose army in preparation and in potentiality is limited only by the requirements and demands to be made upon it? What cheer for faint hearts in an enemy country is there in the war activities of a great country spending uncountable sums of money in pursuit of an idea and that idea the destruction of a German menace?

War furious? Hertling is a Job's comforter. If he speaks again half the German civilian population will take to bed.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN MEXICO.

Just across our southern border German intrigue is operating practically without restriction. We have thought perhaps that German intrigue in America before we entered the war had reached the heights, or the depths, of despicable enterprise, but the situation in Mexico is undoubtedly worse. It is no secret that Carranza is more friendly to Germany than to America.

In the current World's Work George MacAdam presents an illuminating picture of German machinations in Mexico. The two men who are directing this campaign against America and the allies are Von Eckhardt, the German minister at Mexico City, and Eversbach, the German consul at Tampico.

Just at present the chief design of these German agents is to prevent Mexican oil from reaching the allies. Inasmuch as Carranza professes to be neutral, it is impossible for them directly to prevent the export of oil, but by means of various stratagems they hinder and delay its delivery. The captain of the port of Tampico, from which most of the oil is shipped, is said to be playing the German game in accordance with instructions from Carranza.

Oil is brought from the interior to the harbor of Tampico by launch and barge. The captain of the port has issued orders that these boats must be manned by Mexicans and employ a Mexican pilot. The Mexicans are notoriously unreliable and it is only with the greatest difficulty that regular shipments are maintained.

The allies have other troubles in getting oil from Mexico. The oil fields themselves are controlled by an Indian named Pelaez who is in open revolt against Carranza, and the owners of the oil fields have to pay him some \$30,000 a month as "protection money." Then, after the oil reaches Tampico, which is under control of the Carranzistas, another variety of extortion is practiced under the name of "export taxes." It often happens, moreover, that launches containing money to pay the labor in the oil fields are held up, and

there is more than a suspicion that the adherents of Carranza share the spoils. Carranza has recently decreed the "nationalization" of the sources of petroleum supply, an act which, if it could be enforced, would amount to confiscation of millions of dollars' worth of property owned in America and abroad. The decree is based on the theory that Mexico ought to be for the Mexicans.

In all these circumstances Mr. MacAdam sees the influence of German propaganda and German intrigue. If Germany should win, Carranza could safely repudiate all obligations held in allied countries and likewise confiscate all the property held by citizens of those countries. It appears that it is only the fear that Germany may not win that induces him to maintain some sort of appearance of neutrality.

The Mexican problem has not been settled and is not likely to be unless we employ different methods from those which we have hitherto used. Mexico, under the influence of German intrigue, is becoming more and more a menace to our security.

POSSIBILITIES OF A NEW OFFENSIVE.

Very interesting are the possibilities of a new allied offensive reported from the west front. How serious the effort is we must await some days to ascertain, unless the German command has been surprised, and an especially weak point discovered. If that proves to be true we may have the greatest retirement of the war in importance, with one exception, if not in extent. If the allies could duplicate such a success as the German offensive of March 21 toward Amiens, the whole German line would have to be withdrawn, if not to the Rhine, at least to Antwerp, Brussels, and the Meuse.

But we hardly dare hope for such a success, for the German command undoubtedly have realized the possibilities of such a blow and are not likely to have weakened their line in the Champagne any more than was necessary to sustain the pressure in Picardy and check the advance in Lorraine. What expectation of this we may reasonably expect must be based on the theory that German power and morale have been so depleted in the costly operations of the year that the Champagne front was necessarily weakened to buttress the St. Quentin front and hold the approaches to Briey and Metz.

It is said the terrain of the new offensive is favorable to an offensive in being comparatively flat. We have also the hope that Marshal Foch has been able to amass at last an army of maneuver with which he can deliver a heavy blow without unduly relaxing his pressure in the other active sectors.

But we must restrain our expectations. Matters are going so well on the whole in all fronts from Palestine to Flanders that we can afford to be patient and conservative. Undue optimism begets disappointment. We have referred to the possible weakening of German military morale, but it is better for us to discount this factor. The correspondents are enamored of stories of breaking morale, but we are inclined to believe from the larger facts of the military situation—such as the strong resistance by the German forces maintained in Picardy and the slowing up for weeks past of the allied advance there—that the theory of a serious weakening of the German military morale is very greatly exaggerated. Allied military judgment gives it no countenance, and we shall be wiser to put it out of our thoughts. We shall buckle to our job better if we agree that the road is still a long and a hard road even though certain victory awaits us at the end.

HENRY FORD TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Henry Ford attended the Democratic party convention in Detroit by letter. It is intended that the political structure of the United States upon which its government is founded shall be composed of parties; that they shall develop and give expression to the decisions of the people, give them orderly effective decisions and from these orderly decisions give them orderly government.

Mr. Ford in his letter to the convention of the party which nominated him throws the portentous gloom of his egotism upon the methods of the American republic. For sentimentalists upon whose emotions words rush as sounds alone, Mr. Ford may seem to have established a high principle of American purity in his virtual scorning of every political method by which the nation is administered, by his refusal to submit himself in any particular to the scheme of the nation.

Mr. Ford's announced policy is to do as he pleases, exempted from any considerations of traditions, community wisdom, or national experience. He stands as an isolated ego, invested with the divine right of being right—always and merely because of the fact that he is Henry Ford.

A dangerous egotist, with his peace ark and pacifist ideas, to be thrown into the United States senate, we assert. The isolation of the individual, such as Henry Ford maintains as his pride and his right, would disintegrate the scheme by which the United States maintains itself.

Mr. Ford always has scoffed at the system. He is a man of no party. He thinks himself superior to the political methods of the country as if these methods were vile and unworthy instead of being the elemental parts of American life.

This attitude is a revelation of inconsiderate egotism. Is Henry Ford, the peace ark skipper, also a Bolshevik?

Editorial of the Day

A MICHIGAN INSTANCE.

For manufacturing purposes Henry Ford is a realist. If the people of Michigan had been choosing a man to make self-propelling vehicles for them they would have elected him.

In politics he is an idealist, which means following one's fancies in calm disregard of facts. His only conspicuous enterprise in that field proposed to stop the war without troubling itself to master a knowledge of the forces that were at work—just as a well meaning person might undertake to stop the automobile engine by throwing a pitcher of water on the hood. Faced by a complexity of powers and masses that were operating most calamitously, he proposed to exercise the painful phenomenon by a gesture.

Idealism evolved in a vacuum never has been nor will be serviceable. Dreams never come true. To come true they must lose the detached nature of dreams and take hold of reality. It was not a dreamer that discovered America, but a very practical navigator and student of geography. It was not Columbus' theory—for many other men held that—but his persistence in seeking ships and money that got him over. Look at the great leaders and benefactors in the political field—Hamilton, Cromwell, William the Silent, Washington, Lincoln. You find patient, laborious, eminently practical men, their feet solidly on the ground every moment, their eyes steadfastly on the facts, making their compromises on details, tirelessly shaping such means as are actually available at the moment.

Only such men carry anything through. There is more than a suspicion that the adherents of Carranza share the spoils. Carranza has recently decreed the "nationalization" of the sources of petroleum supply, an act which, if it could be enforced, would amount to confiscation of millions of dollars' worth of property owned in America and abroad. The decree is based on the theory that Mexico ought to be for the Mexicans.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

IN MEMORIAM.
LIEUT. L. F. C.
And so they "got" you, did they, lad?
At Chateau Thierry, too, again,
That Gettysburg of Arramegdon!

Ah, cheerful heart, now cold and leaden,
Your blood transfused to France's breast,
Gave her new life, though you "went West."

Blow, winds, across the "estranging sea"
Those words so dear to him and me:
"Deorum est pro patria."

A plague on Fate's cold formula:
The best are taken! Sleep, lad, sleep,
While we fight on, and smile, and weep.

"I WAS looking over a stack of German periodicals printed before the war," remarked Theodore; "and I was struck by the fact that what had formerly seemed to me caricatures were now true pictures of the Germans as they have disclosed themselves." Look up the files of Simplicity, if you have any in the garret, and see whether you agree with Theodore.

Any Jobs Open for Lily-Painters?
(From the Daily News.)

Gold digger; bud work; picture frames; good pay, steady work. Turner Mfg. Co.

If you don't wish to take off the clock hands and reset them you may, as Gertrude suggests, push the hands on his optical. This will not injure the most delicate mechanism.

THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE.

Sir: Friend wife suggests that the restrictive order of the war industries board might be easily met by having a better trained infantry.

R. C. L.

AS cheerful, snappy reading, Von Hertling's speech is surpassed only by the prospectus of a "necropolis de luxe." After taking it in the German cut must feel like putting a bomb in his hat and diving into a brick wall.

THE NOTE-BOOKS OF GEOFFREY GADABOUT.

In read... the Note-Books of Samuel Butler and other celebrated writers, I am struck by the importance which they attach to the most trivial sayings and happenings; what they thought of immortality and kipped herring, what they said to the dentist, or the green-grocer, & so forth. A real writer should carry a note-book everywhere.

I read, and make notes, as an artist makes sketches. I want to make a note of a real writer I shall begin to make notes. In the hope that posterity may treasure them. Notes are easily jotted down. The difficulty is to find titles for them.

POSTERITY.

To write deliberately for posterity one must set a great value on his opinion. Fortunately, I do not care a rap about posterity, otherwise I should be tortured by the thought that the paper on which this is printed will disintegrate even before I do.

LITERATURE.

A great deal of very good writing has been done by invalids, but it is not likely that anybody ever produced a line worth remembering while suffering with a plain cold.

BOOKMARKS.

"I always read Black's novels with a bookmark," a friend confessed to me. I confessed that I, too, kept the mark handy when I opened one of Black's novels. "A well-thumbed bookmark," I added.

APPRECIATION.

I made a note at the bank yesterday, and the gentleman to whom I gave it flattered me by putting it away with the greatest care. "I will credit your account," he said.

EVELYN thinks that if Doc Evans and we were more chummy we might get some free advice about our plain cold, and Doc might stop using consensus of opinion.

THE POETIC YOUNG IDEA.

Sir: My young friend, Arch-y-Baldo, who inspires to quote him, the youth of a neighboring village to exalted impression, sends me the following prize sentence:

"The creek a meadow lark was perched on a fence post till I thought his voice would break."

AND-EL-KADER.

MAY we suggest to the managers of the Liberator drive that they engage the services of J. P. Holler, auctioneer, Racine, Wis.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

If I could write as I can sew,
I could gladly write my work, I know.

Oh!

I'd have material rich and fine,
Made up with many a graceful line.
To emphasize the sober wear,
Some bits of brilliance here and there;
Embroidered with a nimble wit,
And, oh, how neat and trim would fit!

To show, as an skillfully designed,
How use and beauty are combined,
Mind—

If I could write as I can sew,
You'd gladly write my work, I know.

If I could write as I can cook,
How joyfully would I read my book.

Look—

I'd pepper faults and salt down facts,
Pick and preserve important acts;
I'd roast the critics to a turn
(So nothing but their ears would burn).
I'd have free verse and rhymes true
Set out in no one's way of view.
You'd have your fill of solid meat,
And finish off with something sweet.

I repeat—

If I could write as I can cook,
How joyfully would I read my book.

Now we note by a letterhead the Kaiser-Huhn Grocer Co. of St. Louis has changed its name to the Pioneer Grocer Co.

WELL BITE THE FIRST ONE THAT COMES ALONG.

Sir: In your capacity as Watch Dog of the English Language can you not do something about the people who claim to be disinterested when they are merely indifferent. Indignantly. P. O'NEIL.

ONE of the most affecting passages in Von Hertling's speech was his reference to the sorrows of Ireland.

ADD HORRORS OF WAR.

(From the Denver Express.)

I am July O'Brien, the first woman sporting editor in America. I just wrote to you. Do I have sports? Well, you just watch me. I just do as sports, to use a woman's expression or if you will have it in man's lingo, "I'm strong for 'em." What's more, Jan. Willard may you call around to see me. Certainly you may call at any time during business hours to discuss the mitt game or to tell me the latest sport gossip. Now I am not a painted doll, so if you have any idea of seeing a washed-out blonde sitting behind the sport desk at The Express, you have another thing coming. Now don't you men throw up your hands in horror at a girl of mine doing other day when I told him I was going to get into the sport game as a sport editor.

"Dead-end—perfectly healthy," she—
(Book publisher.)

WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF THIS?

(From the Exchange News-Index.)

Notice—If any of my letters are opened by anyone they will be punished to the full extent of the law. Anna Watson.

"BRITISH Bag Now Is 40,000 Turks." Forty thousand strong.

The Hugged Missourians
(From the Carthageville Republican.)

Her neck was broken by the fall, but she was otherwise uninjured. The remains were taken to Memphis.

UNFINISHED SYMPHONY.

There was a small infant of 7 years
That was asked to conserve on its lips—
ZTHE chancellor is right. Americans are crazy about money.

ESPECIALLY in the form of Liberty bonds.

B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W.A. Evans.

Questions pertaining to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitation of space. A stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918, by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

CARRY ON.

THE government physician not only cures those who are injured but also those who get sick in this war, provided care is possible. More than that, it intends to "complete the cure," to borrow a term much used by our enemies, the Germans. The lame, the halt, and the blind, instead of being given custodial care in soldiers' homes and then compelled to whittle and gossip, will be taught profitable trades and placed in jobs to their liking and within their capacities.

In order to popularize this work, and especially to make it understood, a little monthly magazine entitled "Carry On" is published. The August number of this magazine contains a story by Augustus Thomas which tells how Virge overcame his difficulties.

In 1881 Virge was the greatest illustration of the world. He drew with his right hand. Without a stroke of paralysis rendered his right side useless, and for a time affected his memory and his recognition of printed letters so that he had to be read to in order to get the meaning of words.

"A few years later Daniel Virge illustrated Don Quixote to the delight of the literary world—illustrated it truly, imaginatively, and with a stroke of the first time in its history. He did this with his left hand, now educated to the last cunning of the paralyzed right hand, and the world recognized again his master draftsman."

The knowledge that Cervantes was an armed and worked under other great and almost insurmountable difficulties may have inspired Virge to "carry on." In all probability Virge was at the apogee of his career as a draftsman of the time. It is difficult to teach anything to a man past 50.

Virge learned to use his left arm, learned to make it do the bidding of his artistic brain. In all probability he realized the use of his right hand—on that point the record does not speak, but a man with patience and persistence enough to train his left hand to do the bidding of his artistic brain would be certain to train a paralyzed hand to a considerable extent.

Such training is possible in 30 cases out of 100. In some cases the hand can be trained to near its former capacity. But Virge's task had other difficulties. His paralysis affected his memory and his recognition of printed words. The brain and hand would be certain to train a paralyzed hand to a considerable extent.

"I always read Black's novels with a bookmark," a friend confessed to me. I confessed that I, too, kept the mark handy when I opened one of Black's novels. "A well-thumbed bookmark," I added.

Y. M. C. A. BUYS FOOD BY TON FOR YANKS

BY C. E. DURGEE.

(General Secretary Washington Inn, 84, James Square, London.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The average layman has little conception of the stupendous amount of supplies of all descriptions purchased by the American Young Men's Christian Association headquarters in London for the American troops passing through this country en route to France.

When it is understood that \$1,250,000 a month is expended for these supplies some idea can be gained of the amount of work which is being carried on by this organization.

The purchasing department of the Y. M. C. A. is an institution unique in itself, conducted by the most capable business men that the world could obtain here and in America. A perfect system of buying and accounting is controlled by H. H. Lukens, general supplies division secretary. One of London's leading business men, Mr. Lukens is himself an American, and has resided in England for the last four years as the European manager of the American Du Pont Powder company.

Mr. Lukens is assisted by H. J. Dean, president of Nashville, Tenn., and formerly president of a large chemical works in America. He was the business secretary of a big camp in the United States before coming to England.

The purchasing department is personally conducted by R. A. Perry, chief purchasing secretary, and G. M. Grievie, assistant purchasing secretary, who are both of the highest caliber and have been selected for their experience in this line of work.

Therefore, the American people who so patriotically support this work may feel assured that their money is not only well spent, but is carefully conserved and economized. It is largely the duty of Mr. Lukens, in his capacity as general secretary of this department, to negotiate all of the buying and distribution of food for the soldiers at as near cost as possible, and in many cases below cost.

Instead of the sales, therefore, showing any profit, they show a loss, which difference, between buying of an outsider and the Y. M. C. A., benefits the soldiers.

The headquarters of the purchasing department are at 47 Russell square, London, where the big orders are handled for Great Britain and the executive work carried on, but the big warehouses where the goods are stored are in another part of the city, and the secretary and a staff of assistants to execute the orders of receiving and distributing supplies, as ordered, to the different camps, clubs, officers' clubs, inns, stations, and other places of assembly and controlled by the association.

In connection with the purchases, it is first of all interesting to know that the American soldiers have, contrary to the report, a very "sweet tooth," as over 100 tons of chocolate are bought and consumed every month by the Yanks, as well as 350 tons of other sweets, commonly known as "candy" in America.

Thirty million cigarettes are purchased monthly to supply the United States troops in Great Britain, while 50,000 pounds of chewing tobacco are required for every 15,000 men who use tobacco in this form. Among the other monthly requirements are:

The "Eagle Hut" on the Strand, near Kingsway, used by far the most of the supplies bought by the purchasing department, this being the "hub" in the great wheel around which revolves thousands and thousands of soldiers, not only American, but British, Canadian and French.

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IMITATIVE EVOLUTION ON THE MOUNTAIN WORKER'S ALLOTMENT

(From Fench, London (Copyright).)



The FRIEND of the SOLDIER

The Friend of the Soldier will contribute with the war risk insurance of the treasury department, 1871 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal services to soldiers and sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune," Attention to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be enclosed. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

CALL FOR LIMITED SERVICE MEN.

Draft board No. 60 has received a call for special and limited service men to volunteer as typists and stenographers.

SPECIAL AND LIMITED SERVICE.

Polo, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—I am placed in limited service. Please explain this to me: When a select unit for general service is given some work to do or must be applied for? Do you think I could get into the quartermaster's corps? A. S.

Special or limited service is any military duty outside the general fighting forces and in which the physical condition would handicap them in general service. We advise that you keep in touch with your local board. They are constantly getting calls for limited service men, and if they know what kind of work you can do, will place you as soon as possible. Your local board will be able to tell you if you are acceptable for the quartermaster's corps.

PERMITTED CLASS OF BENEFICIARIES.

Pana, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—A young man went into the army in 1917. He was a member of the Y. M. C. A. and had several brothers and sisters but no other relatives. He intends to marry the girl after the war.

R. A. M. G.

The insurance is payable only to a wife, child, grandchild, brother, or sister. Also during total and permanent disability to the injured person or to any or all of them.

DEATH OF BENEFICIARY.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—My mother is the beneficiary of my brother's war risk insurance. If she should die, would the insurance payments come to me? A. J.

In the event of the death of your mother, the soldier may designate another beneficiary, and if he should die without designating another beneficiary, the insurance will be payable to such person as the soldier may designate in his will. The beneficiary must be a member of the Y. M. C. A. and must be a resident of the United States.

BRITISH SUBJECT.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—I am a British subject, aged 46. Will you please tell me how the British Canadian recruiting will finally close? I have heard that men between the ages of 31 to 38 have until Oct. 12 to enlist in their own army. Does that also apply to men up to age 45? J. W. W.

Men who register on Sept. 12, 1918, must not be attested after Oct. 12, 1918. This registration included men from 18 to 45.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

FLOYD GIBBONS HOME TODAY TO HERO'S WELCOME

Army and Navy to Join in Greeting to Wounded 'Tribune' Writer.

Floyd Gibbons, war correspondent of this Tribune, comes home today. The man has lived to have such a homecoming as the one friends and admirers have arranged for this young man. Officially, too, will be Col. John A. Logan, in Grant park, who will be the guest of honor. Mrs. Emma Gibbons, will be at home on his return. Mr. Antonin M. French, French consul to Chicago, will be the presentation speech.

Immediately afterward the first of the war to be planned in Chicago will be the official giving of the welcome to the man who has been wounded the much prized prize followed him by mail from France.

It was forwarded to his home city, arriving ahead of him this morning under the shadow of the status of the man. John A. Logan, in Grant park, who will be the guest of honor. Mrs. Emma Gibbons, will be at home on his return. Mr. Antonin M. French, French consul to Chicago, will be the presentation speech.

Military Welcome Planned. Present also to give him heroic welcome will be a forty piece band of blue uniforms. Officially, too, will be Col. John A. Logan, in Grant park, who will be the guest of honor. Mrs. Emma Gibbons, will be at home on his return. Mr. Antonin M. French, French consul to Chicago, will be the presentation speech.

Mr. Gibbons comes to the welcoming committee as the personal representative of Gov. Frank O. Lowden, who last night wired that he regretted he could not be present and would be here except for a pressing engagement at St. Louis.

In the welcoming committee will be the friends and co-workers on the Tribune. Also among those who will be present to greet him will be his sister, Mrs. Frank Chapman, 1059 Loyola avenue.

Send Message to Pershing. Gibbons will speak in the Tribune's war room to representatives of all departments of the newspaper this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and later at the Press club. He will speak twice Saturday, afternoon and evening, at the Auditorium theater, telling of the wonderful happenings "over there."

Mr. Gibbons' return to the Tribune is a great event. He is a man of many talents and a great interest in the war. He is a man of many talents and a great interest in the war. He is a man of many talents and a great interest in the war.

Davies Campaign Posters Not Issued by Democrats. Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—That certain posters displayed in Wisconsin during the Davies-Lemroth senatorial fight were written and paid for by a noncommissioned officer acting on his own authority was the charge of Secretary Tumulty today to Republican charges of unfair play in the campaign.

Tumulty denied that either Democratic leaders here or the Democratic national committee favored the posters, which said the election of Davies would "bring joy in Washington and down in Berlin."

100,000 Blaze Wrecks West Side Warehouse. Fire, accompanied by several explosions, in a four story warehouse at 733 West Fourteenth street, belonging to the Klein Department store, caused damage last night estimated at close to \$100,000. Twice the firemen had to call for reinforcements.

The blaze was discovered on the top floor of the building, but worked its way downward. The fire finally was brought under control. All the goods in the two upper floors were destroyed.

Victrola Rental Outfit Terms for Friday and Saturday at CABLE'S \$5. down and \$5 per month buys any one of the following outfits:

Outfit No. 9. Victrola, Records, Outfit complete, \$60. Outfit complete, \$65.

Outfit No. 10. Victrola, Records, Outfit complete, \$90. Outfit complete, \$95.

Outfit No. 11. Victrola, Records, Outfit complete, \$115. Outfit complete, \$120.

CABLE PIANO CO. 14 So. Dearborn St. 131 So. State St. 4700 Sheridan Road

TRIBUNE DID IT

Navy, Yeoman and Army Led Pind Way to Altar Through Columns of W. G. N.



MRS. VIRGINIA MOORE GROTTÉ.

The Tribune unwittingly played the part of matchmaker when it published last January the picture of Miss Virginia Stoddert, Moore, first "yeoman" at the Great Lakes Naval Training station. Down in Camp Cody, N. M., Private Louis C. Grotte saw the picture and read the story. His interest aroused, a correspondence ensued. The upshot was that Miss Moore and Private Grotte were married last Saturday.

The bride is the daughter of T. L. Moore, 6310 Greenview avenue, and a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin Stoddert, the first secretary of the United States navy. She enlisted in the navy at Kansas City last winter.

Private Grotte is now a noncommissioned officer in the One Hundred and Ninth sanitary trench division, Camp Dix, N. J. He is a graduate of Columbia university.

Insanity Made Plea for Editor Chapin, Wife Slayer. New York, Sept. 26.—A plea of not guilty on the ground of insanity was accepted by the court today in the case of Charles E. Chapin, former city editor of the New York Evening World, who confessed to killing his wife in their apartments in a local hotel.

The prisoner's attorney, who offered the plea as a substitute for one of not guilty, announced that his next move will be an application for appointment of a commission to determine the mental state of the former editor.

The district attorney did not oppose the change of pleading.

RELEASED BY ARMY, SEVERE DEATH. William C. Taylor, 29 years old, son of Judson Taylor, 105 South Sacramento avenue, tried to end his life with poison yesterday. He had recently been discharged from the army because of poor health. He is at the County hospital and now recovering.

HURRICANE SINKS NEW U. S. VESSEL FAR OFF MEXICO

Other Ships Are Lost and Much Damage to the Port of La Paz.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 26.—In a terrific hurricane that raged off the Lower California and northwest coast of Mexico on Tuesday, Sept. 17, two United States shipping board vessels on their maiden trips were sunk; a fleet of other craft was badly battered; the Lower California town of La Paz was partly destroyed, and the floating equipment of the United States naval coal depot at Pichilique was damaged.

News of the havoc wrought by the storm was brought here today by a long overdue fishing launch.

Several residents of La Paz were reported killed. The crews of the vessel sunk were rescued by passing steamers after being adrift three days in open boats.

The United States shipping board vessels that foundered after a terrific battle with mountainous seas were the steel steamer Blackford, north bound from an Atlantic port with a cargo of 3,000 tons of coal, and the wooden steamer Cooz Bay, bound south in ballast.

Male Tells Story. William A. Brown, first mate of the ill-fated Blackford, arrived here as a passenger on the launch from Magdalena bay. Brown related a graphic story on the loss of the Blackford. He said that the steamer foundered at a point about 250 miles south of Magdalena bay. Huge seas smashed the ship's rudder into driftwood. Drifting helplessly at the mercy of the waves, with two blades of the propeller and the rudder stock twisted into a useless mass of bronze and steel, it was seen that the craft could not much longer remain afloat. The crew of

forty-six men was then ordered into the lifeboats. The Blackford came ashore bottom side up near Redo, Sinaloa.

On Sept. 20, three days after the Blackford foundered, the lifeboats were sighted and picked up by an oil tanker. The tanker, with the crew of the Blackford aboard, remained in the south short of fuel and provisions. No details of the loss of the Cooz Bay have been received here with the exception that the wooden craft foundered about fifty miles from where the Blackford went down. The crew were landed at a Mexican port.

Big Damage to La Paz. The damage to the seaport of La Paz, according to Brown, will be heavy. Brick and wooden buildings, he said, were raised by the gale. The wharf at La Paz is reported to have been almost totally destroyed. La Paz has a population of about 3,000 and is a shipping point for practically all of the agricultural and mining products of the southern part of Lower California.

Much of the damage sustained at the naval coaling station at Pichilique, which lies almost directly across the Gulf of California from La Paz, was caused by the sinking of coal barges and steam launches.

The governor of La Paz telegraphed to Mexico City asking for assistance for the poorer residents.

COMMISSIONS

Eleven Chicagoans in List of Those Recognized by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Chicagoans commissioned in the army today were:

Second lieutenant quartermaster corps—Arthur R. Jensen, 7138 Westworth avenue.

Major medical corps—Dr. Buell E. Rogers, 25 East Washington street.

Captains medical corps—Drs. George L. All, 6377 Wayne avenue; Oscar L. Hanson, 4644 Drake avenue.

First lieutenants medical corps—Drs. Lang P. Bowman, 220 South State street; John W. Kall, 314 Sunnyvale avenue; William B. McClure, 300 Davis street; Evanston; Thomas W. Renne, 323 Waveland avenue.

Second lieutenants quartermaster corps (overseas)—William P. Hicks, 5051 Ellis avenue; Donald K. Miller, 653 Cornelia street; Harry D. Schoenwald, 1818 Eddy street.

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The Balfour \$6.00

A Modern Shoe—An Old-Fashioned Price

If you need shoes, there is no economy in waiting until they cost more. If we won the war tomorrow, leather wouldn't be plentiful for some time.

Walk-Over SHOES

This shoe, because it furnishes both Comfort and Style, is a Walk-Over leader. It has a heel and toe for the sidewalk—a toe and top for the office, and it contains room for one entire foot.

It is a favorite with men of all ages. You see, besides Comfort and Style, it brings with it the famous Walk-Over Quality.

Look at its fine, thoroughbred lines, and then take a peep back at the price. There is economy in getting such a shoe at such a price.

Walk-Over Shoe Stores
14 So. Dearborn St. 131 So. State St.
4700 Sheridan Road

3 lb. Towel Bag of the famous Chase & Sanborn's Coffee, 69c

ROTHSCHILD COMPANY

Look for other bargains under the green Four Leaf Clover signs today

State, Jackson, Van Buren 2nd Floor "L" Entrance

Charge purchases Friday will appear on the bill payable in November

The character of our merchandise and the moderateness of our prices make this store the logical war-time shopping place for 95% of the men and women of Chicago. We realize that people MUST economize and we are here to help them do it. * * * THESE savings are for those who come today.

3 Days More, 10% Off Women's Plush Coats

Only 3 days more for women to take advantage of this splendid offer. Our lines include a great variety of smart models in sizes 36 to 54. They were bought in advance of the present high cost of plush garments. Prices range from \$25 to \$135.00, less.

Women's Fur Trimmed Broadcloth Coats, all full lined, many have beautiful colored lining, other styles, Jersey, satin, serge, satins and combinations, remarkable values.

Women's Fall Dresses, clever styles in newest drape effects, embroidered ideas and braid trimmed styles. Jersey, satin, serge, satins and combinations, remarkable values.

10%

Extra Size Flannelette Gowns at \$1.69

Values you'll not duplicate easily. Pink and white and blue and white stripes, made slip-over style and finished with scalloped button hole edge, sizes 18, 19 and 20.

Extra size Flannelette Dressing Scaques in floral or pink or blue stripes, loose model with belt attached, special, 98c

Extra size Flannelette Kimonos in floral patterns, with large collar or high neck, trimmed with satin ribbon, 48 to 52 bust measure, \$2.95

\$1.69

300 Ready for Service Hats, at \$2.88

Splendid quality mirrored velvet hats in pretty shirred effects, poke and mushroom shapes, medium and large; black, brown, navy, taupe, purple, cherry red, etc. These hats sell regularly for \$3.95, today at

Lyons Velvet Dress Shapes of an extra fine quality in the best autumn shades, regular \$4.88, price \$3.50, now at

Smart Tailored Hats in a good color assortment, \$8.00 to \$10.00 values, specially priced for this sale at \$5.95

\$2.88

Satin Stripe Tub Silk Blouses, at \$3.95

Women who want to dress attractively yet economically will choose several of these useful blouses—so many modish and pretty effects are shown. They are neatly tailored garments with high necks or low necks with long pointed collar.

Dark Striped Satin Blouses in smart shades. These also are in great demand; our assortment is large and takes in many stunning effects, \$3.95

Tailored Blouses of linen and madras, high neck garments. Their neat chic appearance commends them to women. We sell them by the \$2.50 hundreds, price,

\$3.95

Men's 35c Fine Cotton Hose, Pair, 25c

Have secured 2,000 pairs of regular 35c hosiery to sell at a saving of 10c a pair. Full seamless, fine gauge, double sole, heel and toe, black, white and colors, pair, 25c.

Men's \$2.00 Negligee Shirts, soft and laundered, \$1.35

Men's \$4.00 Heavy Merino Union Suits, natural gray color, tuck rib, specially priced for this sale, \$3.45

25c

Women's 50c Silk Lisle Hose, Pair, 39c

High grade seamless Hosiery, fine gauge, garter welt, black, white and colors. Several hundred pairs marked down from 50c a pair, to 39c.

Women's Heavy Ingrain Pure Thread Hosiery, bright lustrous finish, cotton garter top, \$2.00

Children's 50c Black Cotton Hose, heavy weight, fine rib, all sizes, specially priced for today, 35c a pair,

39c

Boys' Heavy Merino Union Suits, \$2.00

Considering that these Union Suits are of the nonshrinkable kind, the price is extremely low—all are of fine rib weave in natural gray color.

Women's Fine Merino Union Suits, silk hand trim, silk ribbon, spring needle rib, \$4.00

Misses' Pure White Cotton Union Suits, fine rib, fleece back, winter weight, \$1.25

\$2.00

Boys' Mackinaws, in Bright Colors, \$10.00

Boys naturally like the Mackinaws. They are bright and attractive, warm and comfortable. The Mackinaws in this lot are extra well made, with shawl or convertible collars, and belt all around, sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Military Suits, for boys of 2 1/2 to 8 years of age, some have the Sam Brown belt; \$7.85

Boys' High School Suits, for the lad just stepping into his first pair of long trousers; no-bye styles, fine materials, sizes 32 to 36, \$19.50

\$10.00

Misses' & Girls' White Jean Middies, \$2.95

Smart new sailor Middy Blouses with navy blue flannel collars and cuffs, lace front, guaranteed to launder, 10 to 20 years, \$2.95.

Small Girls' Winter Coats, made of zibeline, velvet collar, belts and pockets, lined throughout, come in brown and green, 6 to 9 years, \$9.75

Girls' Sailor Dresses in all wool, navy blue serge, braid trimmed collars and cuffs, skirt with deep pockets, sizes 8 to 14 years, \$7.95

\$2.95

Baby Buntings—Extra Special at \$1.79

One of the best values today in the infants' section is a lot of Baby Buntings of beacon blanket material, made with hood, in pink and blue, special, \$1.79.

Infants' Hose, in white and black, sizes 4 years to 6 1/2, slight imperfection, good opportunity, 45c

Infants' Nainsook Slips, with lace trimming at neck and sleeve, remarkable value at 35c

\$1.79

Women's House Shoes at, Per Pair, \$2.95

Nothing more restful than these hand turned flexible shoes of glazed kid, lace or button effects, also low cut Prince Alberts, Julietts with elastic side and rubber heels, also plain lace Oxfords, a splendid assortment at, pair, \$2.95.

Women's Felt Slippers, a line of travel-slippers, many styles and colors, pair, \$1.95

Men's and Boys' Shoes, very special values in lace and button styles, special, pair, \$3.95

\$2.95

In the Rothschild Market

Our meats and fish are always of the best quality. We handle nothing but the freshest fish, the tenderest, best grade meats. Our profits on individual sales are small but our business is so vast that we can afford to quote economical prices.

SPECIALS FOR TODAY ARE:

Fresh caught White Fish, lb., 20c

Fresh caught Salmon, sliced, lb., 25c

Smoked Finnan Haddies, per lb., 19c

Tender Pot Roast, native beef, lb., 28c

Beef Tenderloin, 1 lb. average, lb., 30c

Fresh caught Halibut, sliced, lb., 25c

Quart bottle Armour's Grape Juice, 35c

Del Monte Marmoset White Asparagus Tips, 1918 pack, 1 dozen cans, \$4.95 per case, 45c

Onk brand large green California Asparagus, 1918 pack, 1 dozen 2 1/2 quart cans, \$4.95 per case, 35c

Big 16 package 20 Mido 25c

Quart bottle Armour's Hart brand extra fancy 1918 pack Sweet wrinkled Peas, 1 dozen cans, \$2.95 per case, 23c

H. P. Benson genuine imported bottling, 1 lb. stone crock Richardson Pure Apple Butter, 98c

Honolulu Lady Brand 1918 pack Grated Pineapple, 29c

Big 16 package 20 Mido 25c

Del Monte Peach or Apricot Preserves, 15 oz. jars, 1 dozen jars, \$4.95 per case, 35c

Libby's or Del Monte 1918 pack California Spinach, 29c

Extra fancy new Jumbo Del. Instant Brazil Nuts, per pound, 39c

10 lbs. fancy Cooking Apples, 75c

B. B. Babbler's 1776 Soap Powder, 6 packages, special at 25c

59c

CREDITORS BALK AT ARRANGEMENT BY GRAHAM BANK

Objections to Composition Plan Not Heard, Their Attorneys Claim.

Charged that an attempt was made to prevent a full finding on the proposed composition for the benefit of the creditors of the defunct Graham & Co. private bank caused open hostility before Federal Judge George Carpenter yesterday.

The charges were made in an affidavit filed by Attorney Lloyd C. Whitcomb, representing a coterie of creditors who object to the arrangement proposed by the Graham bank, and filed by Attorney John D. Black, representing the alleged bankrupts, and Attorney James Rosenthal, representing the creditors.

The inference was held out in the affidavit that the latter attorneys tried to prevent the creditors from obtaining a complete finding on the proposed composition of the Graham bank, and that the matter be referred to referee Frank L. Wean, with instructions that he take the proofs, but that they were not to be heard.

"Our sole object in what we have done has been that of expediting matters," Attorney Black said in answer to the charges. "Within sixty days of the composition has been completed we expect to pay 25 cents on the dollar. Enough to pay 25 cents on the dollar has already been collected."

Judge Calls Referee Wean.

Judge Carpenter said he would call Referee Wean to his office and ask him for a statement as to whether he was able, in view of his former recommendations, to give fair and impartial consideration of further testimony. The matter was then continued until this morning.

HELD AS DANGEROUS TRAITOR.

Wash., Sept. 26.—(Special.)—Capt. Myron Charles West of Beloit, commander of headquarters company of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh infantry, died in a few hours after being wounded in action in France on Aug. 26, according to official announcement. He is survived by his wife and two small children. He was 30 years old. He was the only son of his widowed mother.

CHILDREN'S WAR LEAGUE LOSES ITS MAGIC WAND

Red Cross Blamed for Demise of Juvenile Organization.

"Killed by the Red Cross" is the swan song of the "Children's Patriotic League," of which Miss Lillian Bell, novelist, is the organizer and president, and Sarah Bernhardt official fairy god-mother. The league lacked a knowledge of magic wand tactics, judging by its financial affairs, which have been called to the attention of the state's attorney's office.

The license, issued to the league by the State Council of Defense, was revoked in May. It was learned yesterday.

"And now I am left to pay all the bills of the league," said Miss Bell. "The junk money idea was my inspiration and what I wanted the children to do for the children. The Red Cross took it from me. Besides ruling the children's organization, the Red Cross has killed about twenty-three units of the Salvation Army."

One of Many to Go.

Marquis Eaton, chairman of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross, said he had not been aware that Miss Bell held the Red Cross responsible for her trouble, but that he had known that the affairs of the organization were under investigation.

"I had assumed," he said, "that this was only part of the country-wide campaign to insure the application of relief funds to the purposes for which they are subscribed. The recent mortality in 'personally conducted' relief enterprises is encouragingly large. In New York last week Arthur H. Fleming, representing the National Council of Defense, reported that about 17,000 such organizations had been reduced within a year by the aggressive action of the State Council of Defense and other organizations to 160."

Unrecognized by Red Cross.

Miss Bell declares her league antedated the Junior Red Cross, that it was offered as a nucleus for that organization and was refused. It was said yesterday the funds collected by the children and for the children at home and abroad never had reached any children.

"It is true," Miss Bell said, "our plan to collect money for the children had just begun to bear fruit when the American Red Cross stole it from us." Mrs. Marshall Field III, Mrs. P. D. Armour, Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, and Mrs. G. M. Pullman are listed as vice presidents of the organization.

BELOIT CAPTAIN KILLED.

Beloit, Wis., Sept. 26.—(Special.)—Capt. Myron Charles West of Beloit, commander of headquarters company of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh infantry, died in a few hours after being wounded in action in France on Aug. 26, according to official announcement. He is survived by his wife and two small children. He was 30 years old. He was the only son of his widowed mother.

NEW FIGHT ON GERMAN IN OAK PARK SCHOOLS

Women Circulate Petitions Asking It Be Ousted.

The question of retaining or expelling the German language in the Oak Park public schools will be brought before the Oak Park school board tonight.

A petition circulated and signed by residents of Oak Park and River Forest, many of whom have sons and daughters in school, and a communication from the George Rogers Clark chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are expected to start a heated controversy among the members of the board, who are said to be divided on the question.

It is expected many mothers who have sons and daughters attending the Oak Park high school, where German is taught, will appear and make a personal appeal for the exclusion of the German language.

Busy Getting Signers.

Women of Oak Park and River Forest were busy all day yesterday securing signers to their petitions. Prominent in the fight to exclude the teaching of German are Mrs. G. B. Bird, ex-regent of the J. A. R. chapter.

"It's up to the school board to act at once—without delay," said Mrs. Bird yesterday. "It is only fair to the children studying German and who need the credits to be given a chance to pursue another subject immediately so they may get their credits at the end of the term."

Mrs. W. S. Perry, who has two sons in school, declares German should be excluded.

Hated by Many Students.

"My sons would take two years more to graduate rather than study German," Mrs. Perry said. "Therefore, it is only just that the school board should substitute some other language or subject for German, which is so hated by many of the students."

Mrs. A. F. Robinson, who has a son in school studying the German language, said: "German, no doubt, is essential to a scientific education, and my older sons, who are engineers, have found it necessary, but if they will substitute some other subject and give my son credit for the time he has spent studying German, I would not object to his taking up some other study."

Miss Elizabeth Bacon, regent of the chapter, believes German should be continued for the good of literature, art and science. She says she sees no reason for the study of German being dropped from the public schools' study lists.

MICHIGAN G. O. P. HEARSTOWNSEND, HAYS DECRY FORD

National Chairman Wants Party Lines Dropped in War.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 26.—Patriotism was the dominant theme of the Republican state convention here today. Resolutions demanding that the war be fought to a victorious finish and to a conclusive peace were adopted.

All the speakers, including Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee; United States Senator Charles E. Townsend; and Gov. Albert E. Sizer, declared the current means to this end was the return to power of the Republican party.

All the present holders of state offices for which the convention met to choose candidates were renominated by acclamation. They are:

Secretary of state, Coleman C. Vaughan.

Attorney general, Alex. Groesbeck.

Auditor general, C. B. Fuller.

State treasurer, Samuel O'Dell.

Call Ford a Pacifist.

Both Mr. Hays and Senator Townsend criticized Henry Ford and his pacifist position, terming him a traitor who opposed war, and an unbeliever in the American soldier.

Reference also was made indirectly to Mr. Ford in the resolution adopted. They advocated an amendment to the primary law to prohibit a man from seeking office on more than one ticket.

The convention recorded itself as unequivocally in favor of woman suffrage and nation-wide prohibition; recommended the fixing of prices on all commodities, including cotton and other products of the south as well as wheat from the north, and declared for federal control of public utilities needed to prosecute the war.

Expenditures in the primary campaign of Truman H. Newberry, the Republican candidate for senator, were declared by Senator Townsend to have been justified by the fact that "the honor and patriotism of Michigan was at stake as well as the senatorial nomination."

The national chairman referred to the recent Republican victory in Maine and characterized it as Maine's reply to the Democratic attempt to use the

SHIP RECORD

Output of American Yards for Last Twelve Months Exceeds World's Highest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—(Special.)—A new world's record for ship construction was established by American shipyards in the twelve-month period ended today.

This achievement of American shipyards is set forth in the following memorandum sent to Chairman Hays today by E. T. Chamberlain, commissioner of the bureau of navigation: "We have gone 'over the top' this morning in shipbuilding."

"In the twelve months ended just now (30 a. m., Sept. 26) American shipyards have built and the commerce department, bureau of navigation, has officially numbered 1,845,486 gross tons, passing the previous high record of the United Kingdom for 1913 calendar year 1,832,153 gross tons completed (Lloyd's returns).

"The United States for twelve months to date completed 1,845,486 gross tons and the United Kingdom for twelve months ended Aug. 31 completed tonnage 1,815,640 gross tons. Together 3,661,126 gross tons completed exceeds the world's record, 3,312,232 gross tons, launched by all nations in the calendar year 1913."

war for partisan purposes." Continuing, he said:

"The Democratic national committee says that the election of a Republican congress would be 'a source of comfort and elation to the Kaiser and his cohorts.'"

Protests Against Statement.

"Against this unparliamentary conduct of a responsible political organization I protest, not as a Republican but as an American. We seek in vain to understand the mental gymnastics of those who can see 'comfort and elation to the Kaiser' in the election to the senate of Commander Truman H. Newberry as against Henry Ford—a man who is said to have spent thousands of dollars in a propaganda for peace at any price after the slaughter of innocent men, women, and children by Hunnish hordes of hell."

"This is no time for little things. All the organized diabolical forces of a scientifically trained brutality are at the throat of this country. In the name of every American soldier in France I appeal for the support of the country's cause by all men and women without thought of party."

"PRINCE ARTHUR" FINALLY MAKES HIS COURT BOW

Gold Coast Robbery Case of Quinn Up After 12 Delays.

Thirteen can be unlucky. As proof thereof stand forth the cases of "Prince Arthur" Quinn, offspring of the renowned "Hot Stove" Jimmy Quinn, here of many a joust in north side politics.

"Prince Arthur," he it known, has twelve times before girded up his loins, selected lawyers as his attending knights, and got ready to go to bat with the law.

It is charged there were burglarious for in talking on behalf of the fourth Liberty loan.

Well, the judge allowed the time had come for "Prince Arthur" and the trial must go on even if the fourth Liberty loan didn't fare quite so well. Thirteen delays, he urged, were too much.

There are four cases again "Prince Arthur," and they decided to pick a pretty old one, the complaint of George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National bank, who lost \$3,500 to nocturnal visitors several years ago.

"Chloroform Burglar" in Case.

Adam Froehowick, "the chloroform burglar," who sought to become a captain of finance by the Gold Coast window route and who floundered his way into some of the most exclusive homes in Chicago, was brought back from Joliet yesterday to tell what he knows about it all.

FRENCH LOAN OCT. 30.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Subscriptions to the new French loan will open on Oct. 30 and close on Nov. 24.

O'Connor & Goldberg

The Costume Bootery
23 Madison Street, East

There are hundreds of women who consider it "high class economy" to buy their shoes in this O-G shop. They consider it "high class economy" because they secure super-styles and super-quality here at a minimum price. (Quite a sensible and practical method of figuring—don't you think?)

—a new
**O-G brown
kid boot**

is offered today at very low price. The boot has welt soles and leather Louis heels. It is predicted that they will sell rapidly at

\$10.50

All charge purchases made during the remainder of September placed on October account—payable November 1st.

TRIBUNE EDITORIALS SPEAK WITH KNOWLEDGE

Dee-licious



MUFFINS—made of the modernized, perfected Amerikorn. And the cakes, breads, etc., are just as good.

Everybody realizes that corn contains the essentials of diet. Amerikorn has them all—properly balanced as to food values and thoroughly sterilized, so that the product remains sweet and wholesome.

Amerikorn

EVERY KERNEL
STERILIZED

The Nation's Food

has its own delicious flavor. Its texture, whether of the flour or meal, insures perfect cooking results. With Amerikorn you meet the requirements of conservation and have the advantage of an almost unlimited range of cooking possibilities and a food that is distinctively palatable.

Amerikorn Flour comes in 5-lb. bags; Amerikorn Meal in 1½-lb. cartons. No bulk, no open bin; every ounce of it free from contamination. Recipes in every package. Order from your dealer now.

Dealers: Call up your jobber and order Amerikorn today.

Prepared by
Chas. A. Krause Milling Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.



CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Shop for Women

IN OUR MISSES' SECTION—The distinctive, youthful charm expressed through these gracefully adorned, complete assortments bear ample evidence of Stevens' true regard for exclusiveness, combined with practicality and reasonable pricing.

THE DRESSES—Straight lines, simplicity, practicality, bespeak the trend of our youthful Dress Conceptions.

For street, class room, patriotic service, business or shopping tour, the finest obtainable cloth fabrics are employed in scores of attractive, distinctive designs. The selection includes:

Trotline—Serges
Poirot Twills—Wool Jerseys
Interestingly priced from \$25 to \$85.

The dress-of-many-purposes is the one young women will appreciate most—and our anticipation of this demand is evident in the bountiful provision of original dress models we are showing now.

Fascinating paneled, looped and fringed innovations enhance the beauty of **TRICOT-LETTES AND SATINS**—designed for afternoon or semi-dress occasion. \$65 to \$125.

THE SUITS—Perfectly tailored, moderately priced models of **SILVERTONE, VELOUR, CLOTH, CHECKS, TWEEDS and MIXTURES**—in authentic styles. Selection from \$45 to \$65.

A splendid group fashioned of **Duvelyn, Velour, Silk Glove Cloth, Peau de Peche, Velvet**—most of them semi-dress models with flurries of handsome fur. \$65 to \$225.

THE COATS feature among their most fashionable colorings, the **Leather shade, Peacock Blue and Dove**.

Both the light weight of the well-chosen materials and the free lines after which Stevens' Coat models are developed will appeal to all young women.

Bolivia, Duvelyn, Evora Cloth, Peau de Peche, Crystal Cloth, Silvertone, Velour are included in this interesting collection. \$35 to \$85.

THE CORRECT HAT for "LITTLE DAUGHTER" IS HERE

Our French Millinery Shop is showing many delightful innovations, so appropriate and becoming to the "little miss."

VELVETS with fascinating touches of color and satin covered crowns;
VELOURS of quality have flowing bands of ribbon;
PLUSHES in simple, unassuming shapes

comprise an assortment of rare exception, which gives added assurance to the Mother seeking something new for her little favorite.

Many smart dress modes are portrayed in this assemblage.
Priced from \$3.00 to \$15.

FEATURING TWO ESPECIALLY GOOD VALUES IN CORSETS FOR SLENDER AND MEDIUM FIGURES—\$2.00, \$2.50

Notwithstanding the increased cost of production we offer for your approval two values most opportunely featured.

No. 1 at \$2.50—Splendid Corset for medium figure, low bust, unlined hip section, made of pink maroon striped poplin.

No. 2 at \$2.00—An attractive Corset of Pink Satin Striped fabric, with band of elastic across the top for slender figure.

A wide assortment of dainty bandeaux and brasieres, 50c up.

Perrin's French Kid Gloves
NEW, FRESH STOCK—JUST ARRIVED

The finest assortment of high-grade imported Kid Gloves we have ever shown at the exceptional prices of
\$2.75 and \$3.50 Per Pair

CHAMOISETTE GLOVES—very practical and desirable for street wear. Per pair, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

New Lace Hosiery, \$3.50 Per Pair
A very fine collection of sheer lace hose—in light gray, medium gray, brown, navy and white. Per pair, \$3.50.

Delightful, practical assortments from which you may satisfactorily fill

"Little Daughter's" Requirements

A distinct girlish charm characterizes this fine assemblage of which style distinction and Considerate Pricing is the keynote. Particular attention has been given to the specialisation of School and Dress requirements for

The Junior, The Growing Girl and the Little Tot

Suggestive of the many offerings we have illustrated:

No. 1—Girl's Dress of fine Wool Serge, short waisted model, belted, button trimmed, yoke collar and cuffs, in Navy, Brown, Maroon. Sizes 6 to 12 years. \$15.00.

No. 2—Girl's Serge Dress with cash yoke, silk collar and cuffs in contrasting shades. Wool and brodered Waist and Skirt. Sizes 8 to 14 years. \$20.00.

No. 3—Girl's Wool Coat of heavy mixture, lined throughout. Belted, double or single breasted, with pockets. Sizes 8 to 14 years. \$25.

MRS. MELLE PEEPS IN COURT; MEETS LAWYER

Ex-Rail Chief Tells of Unwelcome "Wolf of Wall Street."

Windsor, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.] Mrs. Katherine L. Mellen of New York, the respondent in the case which her husband, Charles S. Mellen, brought in the Probate court for separation, came into the court this afternoon during the cross-examination of Mr. Mellen.

The court room was crowded when Mrs. Mellen entered. Seats for her and the Mellen family were found by court attendants. They did not remain until the end of the examination of Mr. Mellen, but retired after a brief conference with Attorney M. B. Warner, appearing for Mrs. Mellen.

Visits from "The Wolf."
That David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," had paid three visits to Mr. Mellen at Council Grove, New York, came out today.

Mr. Mellen testified that Lamar was an invited guest and that Lamar remained to dinner on the occasion because he did not take the hint and go when Mr. Mellen had noted that it was his dinner hour.

Mr. Mellen denied he had furnished Mrs. Margaret B. Brown, the wife of Harry Douglas Brown, with money to finance a suit against Mrs. Mellen. He admitted that he had lent Mrs. Brown \$1,000 on a note in November, 1917, which was the month she brought an action against Mrs. Mellen.

Mr. Mellen said he took collateral security for the money he lent Mrs. Brown and furnished the money because she seemed to be in distress.

Letters from "Stars."
When the court opened today Attorney Crim began reading the letters from New Haven astrologers which he found in the private box of Mrs. Mellen in the family safe in Stockbridge.

The letters from the New Haven astrologers, Abdul Hamid and his wife, Frances Cuttut, all written by Mrs. Cuttut and some of them containing dictations from Abdul, contained very little of interest. Their contents were suggestive at times because they appeared to be reports of surveillance of some persons at the Cumberland hotel, New York, where it is said that Mr. Douglas Brown and his wife lived at the time.

Soothsaying Dope.
The first letter tells her that the danger is over. "He was in danger of his life last week. The woman was

WAR'S TOLL

Chicago Soldiers Killed in Action, Wounded, and Dead of Disease.



1—Bugler Charles H. Francis, killed in action.
2—Private William C. Baumgart, killed in action.
3—Private Robert Cline Jr., died of disease.
4—First Sergeant Bernard Bergmann, wounded severely.

desperate, and, if he had been in reach of you, she would have shot him."

One letter disclosed a horoscope of a person born in November. Mrs. Mellen was born Nov. 12, 1872. This horoscope says:
"If the subject is born between midnight and noon the father will suffer ruin; the subject will marry twice, once as a widow. The second marriage will come comparatively late in life."

These strange documents are in part in a cipher.
Came to "Help Himself."
"How long have you known the Wolf of Wall Street?" asked Mr. Warner.

Mr. Mellen said Lamar had been in his house three times. Twice Lamar was a guest at dinner.

"Did he come to help you?"
"No; he came to help himself."
"Would you call him a 'gutter snipe'?"

"No, I would not."
"Do you consider him of a higher quality than Mr. Brown?"

"Very much."
Mr. Mellen's income is \$53,000 a year according to his income tax return. He admitted that he had made money since he left the New Haven system.

He regarded his daughter Kathryn as a spy when he found her removing articles from her mother's room and concealing them in the servants' quarters. He allowed her to take her mother's articles with her when she went from Council Grove.

Mr. Mellen said he had the Brown letters in his possession until the spring of 1918, when they were surrendered to Anson McCook Beard, who had later been retained by Mrs. Brown as counsel.

Mr. Mellen denied that he had given checks for \$1,000 and \$1,900 to Mrs. Brown; that he had ever met her at Atlantic City.

BATTLE LISTS BEAR NAMES OF 15 CHICAGOANS

Relatives Report Three of City's Soldiers Dead in France.

Fifteen Chicagoans were named in the official casualties yesterday, five in the early list and ten in the list issued last night. Relatives notified this morning of a number of casualties not yet officially reported.

Of these Private Robert Cline Jr., who died of diabetes in the base hospital at Nevers, France, Aug. 24, was a former employee of the Chicago Telephone company. He was a chauffeur with the Four Hundred and Ninth telegraph battalion, which left Chicago in August of 1917 and arrived in France a few weeks later. Private Cline's parents live at La Grange.

Bugler Dies in Action.
Bugler Charles H. Francis, Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, was killed in action Aug. 9, his parents have been informed. They live at 516 East Sixty-first street. Another son, Percy Francis, who went to France with an Australian contingent, is a prisoner in Germany.

Private James D. Farley, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, has been killed in action, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Farley of 101 South Mason street, Austin, were informed yesterday in a war department telegram.

Reported Missing, Now Dead.
Dispatches from Washington last night read that Privates Frank L. Laskowski, 861 North May street, and Cassius Owsiany, 123 Keokuk street, previously reported missing in action, had died of wounds, and that Private Samuel Melawsky, 1704 Polk street, previously reported missing, was in a hospital.

The names of Chicagoans officially announced will be found in the casualty lists.

SHOT BOY MELLAN THREE, HELD.
La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 26.—German Kramer, market partner, was held for trial by Judge Brindley on charges of attempted murder for shooting Carl Miller, aged 15, when he caught the boy stealing water melons. Fifty shots were reported from the boy's back. Kramer claimed the discharge of the gun was accidental; that he only intended to frighten the boy.

FROM RANKS TO GOLD BARS, NEW ORDER AT GRANT

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—An open road to commissions, straight from the ranks, was offered selective soldiers in Camp Grant for the first time today in a war department order requesting the immediate examination of all eligible enlisted men for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant.

The only requirements stipulated in the preliminary order include rigid examination by a special board of officers, that enlisted candidates be American born and between the ages of 21 and 40. A few exceptions may be made for soldiers under 21 who show extraordinary ability.

Lieut. Col. O. W. Hoops, Maj. Roy S. Platt, and Lieut. W. K. Gullum have been named as members of the examining board which will consider recommendations made by commanding officers of the depot brigade and replacement organizations.

Four majors and 639 second lieutenants reported in camp today to aid in the reorganization and training rush which is assuming gigantic proportions with the steady transfer of rookies to replacement training battalions.

Firemen succeeded in keeping the flames from spreading.

ESTABLISH U.S. LABOR BOARDS IN CITIES ABROAD

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—To keep the workingmen in the allied and neutral European countries informed as to the true attitude of the laboring men of America toward the war, the Socialist Democratic League of the United States is to establish commissions at Milan, Paris, and other cities.

Plans for this campaign were approved today by President Wilson after they had been laid before him by Charles Edward Russell and the other members of the Socialist commission which recently returned from Europe. Members of the commissions are being selected subject to the approval of the state department, which is to have general supervision over the work.

Two Big Gasoline Tanks
Catch Fire and Explode
Two gasoline tanks of 5,000 gallons capacity each, property of the Standard Oil company, at Gale street and Milwaukee avenue, caught fire yesterday and exploded. The tanks were partly filled with gasoline.

Firemen succeeded in keeping the flames from spreading.

Matthews
Outfitters to Women
21 East Madison Street
Between State and Wabash

DAY COATS

Cold days are coming—your comfort is threatened—what is there that is smarter than a snappy Topcoat? Matthews' collection is exceptional! The newest creations are here—whether you want a Coat for utility wear or a Coat Wrap for dress—whether plain or fur trimmed, it matters not—your coat is here ready for your selection, and MODERATELY PRICED.

Our waist buyer wishes particularly to show you a Crêpe de Chine High Neck Blouse, in all colors or stripes, **\$6.75** at

F. N. MATTHEWS & CO., 21 East Madison Street

RED CROWN Gasoline Will Add Life to Your Motor

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| S. W. Cor. 13th & Leavitt Streets | |
| S. W. Cor. Halsted & 71st Street | |
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| S. W. Cor. Coles & So. Shore Avenue | |
| S. W. Cor. Marquette & Stony Island Avenue | |
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Thermo Mess Kit consists of 9 separate parts. All domestic. Weighs less than 2 pounds.

Heats Can of Beans or Soup
Heats Can of Beans or Soup
Heats Can of Beans or Soup
Heats Can of Beans or Soup
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Thermo Fuel Cubes
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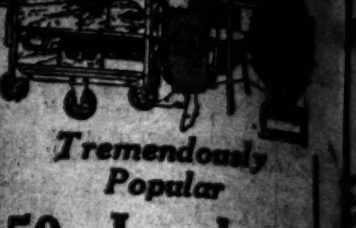
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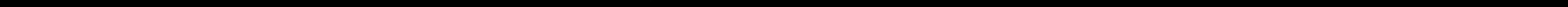
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 WILL begin a series of lectures on
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THE HONOR BADGE
—get yours early

There isn't a city in the nation—or in the world—that so well typifies the determination and the will to do as does Chicago—the city of "I Will."

Think back: the lurid days of 1871; a thriving young metropolis laid bare and desolate by the blighting hand of fire. It was an awful test, but Chicago spirit survived. The city rose again more mighty than before. And grew to where it stands today—the great metropolis of the mid-west.

Again—when the world war called, you saw how Chicago's sons rallied to the nation's flag to do their city's part. You read each day of the splendid work of Chicago boys in the thick of the fight over there.

And now comes the Fourth Liberty Loan—your Government's most urgent call for funds to carry on. This time Chicago's quota is more than 250 million dollars—twice the quota of the last loan.

No wonder, here and there a skeptic wags his head and says "it can't be done." There were skeptics, too, in 1871—a few small minds who said the same. But every time the greater Chicago laughed them down. The "I Will" spirit won. The "impossible" was done!

This greatest of all loans to be launched tomorrow *must* prove once more that Chicago's spirit is the same. The task is bigger than before. But that's the kind of task Chicago loves. This greatest quota can be subscribed in record time. And Chicago will wear its badge of honor—thanks again to the city's spirit of "I Will."

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Buy your full limit the first time the accredited Liberty Loan Salesman calls at your home or place of business. Or make arrangements through your employer. For those who wish to buy on the partial payment plan, every bank has arranged to accept subscriptions for \$50 or \$100 bonds on semi-monthly payments to be completed within six months.

Payments also may be made in full, or as follows: 10 per cent on application; 20 per cent on November 21, December 19, and January 16; and final payment of 30 per cent on January 30.

4th LIBERTY LOAN

U. S. Government Bonds

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

Why should we let Germany and Austria make war when THEY WANT it, and have peace when THEY NEED it?

* 17

BANKERS PLEDGE ALL RESOURCES TO HELP NATION

Message Sent to Wilson Shows Temper of Convention.

All the financial resources of the nation were pledged to the support of the war yesterday by the convention of the American Bankers' association. The morning session began with an invocation by Bishop Thomas Nicholas. President Hines then read a telegram of greeting to him from President Wilson, as follows:

"Please present my cordial greetings to the bankers and express to them the gratification which I have in common with the whole country at the splendid spirit and efficiency with which the bankers of the country have assisted the government in the important matter of the loans."

"Upon motion of Mr. Goebel, President Hines was instructed to send the following telegram in reply:

"The delegates representing the membership of the American Bankers' association, in convention assembled at Chicago, Sept. 26, receive with deep appreciation your inspiring message of Sept. 25. Every ounce of energy and every resource at the command of the bankers of the nation are pledged to the cause of human freedom and independence. We will loyally support and follow your lead as commander in chief in the mobilization of every effort and every resource of America, to the end that all the power and strength of this great land may be made available for the common enemy until victory for the allied armies shall have been attained and the world made safe for democracy."

Lowden First Speaker.

Gov. Lowden was then introduced and spoke urging support of the war to the utmost limit by every one.

"I want to say to the bankers of America," said Gov. Lowden, "that Germany admits the plain truth that this war was her war; that she was the aggressor; that this war was in pursuance of a half-century conspiracy, the only answer she is entitled to from America is that magnificent answer which President Wilson made last week to the Austrian minister."

"I can imagine one of you bankers had been defrauded by a customer years ago, again, after a lapse of years, the customer comes back and resumes negotiations with that banker, but I cannot imagine one permitting him to open up an account in your bank until he has confessed he had robbed you before."

Fenton Wins Applause.

W. T. Fenton, vice president of the National Bank of the Republic, then addressed the bankers on behalf of the Chicago bankers and Chicago Clearing house association and took occasion to praise the federal reserve bank and President Wilson for forcing its passage. He aroused applause when, praising Chicago as the third largest city in the civilized world, he remarked, "and when I say 'civilized world' I do not include Germany."

"We fully appreciate," he said, "the importance and the importance of the work in which we are engaged, and we realize that the march to victory has started, the end is not yet. We are resolved to stand by our splendid president and his administration to the finish. To our flag are pledged; the wrongs done our citizens righted, and the cause for which we and our allies are fighting is won with victory."

Must Continue Fight.

"We have sons on the battle line for the time, and we would welcome peace and would fight for the time, but we would not have any peace come safely to America. But we realize that their heads there beats the determination to conquer every enemy of liberty and break through every line, and we would be just as determined and unworthy of our country if we should allow their noble lives to fall, or those who have fallen have done so in vain."

President Charles E. Hines then addressed the bankers and reiterated the pledge of the bankers to President Wilson in the prosecution of the war. He declared that the bankers would support the nation, not merely to their last ounce of credit, but to their last ounce of blood.

In the prosecution of the war, Hines declared, "the government, instead of restraining business, is encouraging it."

W. F. Harding, governor of the federal reserve bank system, spoke of the conservation in the making of loans, that private business should not interfere with government during the period of the war.

W. B. Morgan of Chicago then offered a resolution asking congress to make contributions by national banks to war activities, which was unanimously adopted. It was announced that Senator George F. Chapman of Oregon would probably arrive today to address the convention.

HONORED

Bank Officials Chosen New Members of Executive Committee.



ABOVE Nelson N. Lampert
BELOW Mr. Gattling

M. P. Gattling, vice president of the Chatham and Phoenix National bank of New York, and Nelson N. Lampert, vice president of the Fort Dearborn National bank of Chicago, have been elected members of the executive committee of the American Bankers' association.

They are the only new members of the committee.

passed, without reading, several reports of officers and heard the report of the president, detailing the activities of the association for the year.

McAdoo Telegram Read.

A telegram was read from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to President Hines as follows:

"Will you please convey my cordial greetings to the members of the American Bankers' association now in session at Chicago and assure them of my warm appreciation of their continued cooperation in carrying forward successfully the great financial operations of the government? They have done splendid work for liberty loans in the past, and I know they will with even greater patriotism and enthusiasm help make the fourth Liberty loan a success. Heartily good wishes for a successful meeting and for a fruitful outcome of your deliberations."

Reply by Bankers.

On motion of F. O. Watts of St. Louis the following reply was sent by President Hines:

"The members of the American Bankers' association, assembled in convention at Chicago, have received your greetings and they instruct me to tender to you, the courageous leader of the financial forces of our country, their great appreciation for the message, and they at the same time reaffirm their determination to use every means at their command to make the fourth Liberty loan the most forceful of all expressions from a free people to furnish all credits and materials necessary to the government for a speedy and complete victory."

H. W. Vandervoort of East Moline, Ill., spoke on "Relations Between Employer and Employee," and Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, spoke on "The Merchant Marine and the Railroads."

Today the principal speakers will be Senator Chamberlain, Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, and Judge Ben E. Lindsey of Denver.

BANK SUSPECTS GO TO ARGO WITH THREE FLY GUARD

Carmen Tiglia, 27 years old, and Frank Rio, 23, identified Wednesday as two of the five men who held up the Argo and Provident State bank of Maywood, were taken to the village yesterday under heavy guard and booked for \$400 in cash and Liberty bonds was taken.

WAR PACIFIES BANKERS WHEN FIGHT IS HOTTEST

Dramatic Scene as News from "Over There" Arrives.

BY GLENN GRISWOLD.

The general session of the American Bankers' association at the Auditorium had developed into a tumult of noises, speakers were put down by hisses and shouts, and a minority leader had run down the aisle to shout of "ag rule" and "steam rollers" when a vote having been taken and insurgency defeated, President Charles A. Hines gave the meeting into order to read a telegram.

It told of the beginning of another great American and French drive. W. Goebel, past president of the association, gray, seate, and pudgy, seized the banker nearest him and did a derisive dance, the leader of the Jackie band called for "Over There," the crowd stood and thundered the words. When the demonstration had subsided few in the room could remember what the fight had been about. A battle that had been brewing for months and threatened to disrupt the association disappeared in a song and a cheer.

Test of Strength.

It had been a test of strength for the coterie of state bankers led by C. E. Haslewood of Chicago, new president of the state bank section. Supposedly speaking for all state banks, they had served an ultimatum on the national bank group which has dominated the affairs of the association for years, that state banks must have fair representation on the administrative and legislative committees, and a vice presidency, either the first or second. The day's battle developed on the motion to adopt an amendment to the constitution creating a second vice presidency.

The Minnesota delegation started the insurrection by repudiating the Haslewood plan in the interest of the candidacy of Joseph Chapman of Minnesota, a national banker, for the first vice presidency, which the state bankers had assigned to R. S. Hawes, national banker from St. Louis. Chapman supporters had already created bitter feeling by questioning the patriotism of Mr. Hawes, a move which reacted sharply.

Dovetailing Makes Speech.

M. J. Dowling of Minnesota, spokesman for Chapman, although himself a state banker, first used parliamentary tactics to obstruct the vote. Mr. Goebel made a plea for unity and attempted to check a tendency toward personal attacks. Dowling then made a speech which passed the amendment and probably defeated his candidate.

"There is an unwritten law that the vice president be elevated to the presidency," he said. "By creating another vice president's chair we are simply electing a president two years in advance, taking a chance on electing some third rate banker instead of the man of the hour."

Voices Drowned Out.

He got no further. Patriotic issues had been dragged into the fight before a storm of shouts and hisses drowned Dowling's voice. The house was shouting for a vote when Dowling ran down the aisle shouting of "ag rule. President Hines was able to quiet the crowd long enough to recognize Dowling again.

In this association," he shouted, "but, thank God, most of them are in Leavenworth. There have been third rate bankers elected."

The pandemonium which followed signaled the end of the Chapman boom. The amendment was passed almost unanimously and the war news brought on a spectacular climax. The nominating committee immediately named Robert F. Maddox as candidate for president and Hawes for first vice president. John S. Drum, a member of the national capital issues committee and president of the Savings Union National Bank of Chicago, was named for second vice presidency as the state bank candidate.

Will Fill Committee.

At a meeting today of the executive council the remainder of the bargain will be filled by assigning an equal number of state and national bankers to the state and federal legislative committees. The state bankers were given representation on the administrative committee by the adoption of an amendment to the constitution increasing the membership from seven to eleven and making the presidents of the national bank, state bank, savings bank, and trust company sections ex-officio members.

A further concession to state bankers was the acceptance of a constitutional amendment permitting a section to act independent of the main body in matters of legislation. The annual election will be held today.

Masher Trimmed by Jackie, Then Hauled Off to Jail

Edward Ditchen, 34 years old, a woolen salesman from New York, who is a guest at the Grosvenor Park hotel, was arrested last night on complaint of Miss Alice Smith, 1748 North Kedzie avenue, charged with disorderly conduct. Before his arrest, Miss Smith's escort, C. B. Mullen, a Jackie from Great Lakes, blackened Ditchen's eyes. According to Miss Smith Ditchen made himself familiar while she was standing at the front of the Morrison hotel, Mullen having left her for a moment. Miss Smith screamed. Three Mullen appeared and "trimmed" Ditchen.

WHAT DOES A GIRL THINK ABOUT WHEN DOING UP HER HAIR?



500 WORKERS TO START SCHOOL CENSUS OCT. 7

Manager to Supervise Women Making Enumeration.

That the school board intends to carry out its plan of a \$40,000 school census, despite the contention that the time limit has expired and that the census will prove useless, was indicated yesterday by Charles J. Forberg, business manager of the board of education.

On Oct. 7, less than a month after the date of the primary election, a small army of census takers will be thrown into the field. That the service of between 400 and 500 persons will be required was the statement of Mr. Forberg. Most of these will be women.

Women to Do Work.

"We want," said Mr. Forberg, "to have the field work done as much as possible by women, as they can gain access to the homes more easily than the men. The work will be done by wards, and there will be a supervisor for each ward."

The last school census, in 1916, cost in the neighborhood of \$46,000. Mayor Thompson's board, amid numerous protests and an injunction suit, has appropriated \$60,000 to cover the cost of the 1918 census.

Under Forberg's Direction.

The plan at first was to have the work done by the secretary of the board of education. When the legality of this was assailed the board put the work in charge of the business manager. When the right of the latter was questioned, Assistant Corporation Counsel Chester Cleveland intimated the job might be turned over to Supl. Mortenson.

From Mr. Forberg's statement yesterday, however, it is evident the "solid six" have decided the second of the five children is the one best adapted to circumvent the legally punctilious.

JUDGE WADE TOO ILL TO TALK OF \$100,000 BOND

Municipal Judge Edward T. Wade, who has been absent from his court since Sept. 12, was found yesterday at the Chicago Athletic club.

Judge Wade was being sought for an explanation of the \$100,000 bond which he approved some time after midnight last Friday. The bond, for the release of James Young, associate of "Yellow Kid" Well, and charged with operating a confidence game, was presented to Judge Wade by Charles McDonald and Ray O'Keefe, professional bondsmen, both of whom are on the blacklist.

Judge Wade, it was learned, has been confined to his room at the Athletic club since last Saturday, suffering from Spanish influenza. Permission to see him was refused on orders from his physician.

The bond is being investigated by Assistant State's Attorney John F. Moran. State's Attorney Horace W. Morant returned to the city yesterday, threatened to proceed against both McDonald and O'Keefe in the event there is any irregularity.

NO PARCELS

American Authorities Resist Complaints About Bar on Packages to Soldiers Abroad.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 26.—(Correspondence Press.)—The restriction of parcel post or express packages to the soldiers in France from folks at home has caused some complaint from both the men over here and generous friends and relatives in America. This order, issued in the early spring, provides that no package may be sent to a soldier in France except when specifically requested by the individual and approved by his regimental or higher command.

It was promulgated after a careful study of the shipping situation. They point out that if each soldier in an army of a million, and the American expeditious forces are now far in excess of that, should receive one five pound package a month, it would involve the handling of 2,500 net tons a month and require approximately 1,000 ships for transport overseas. This would mean the exclusive use of two fair sized cargo ships a month.

The same amount of ship space would maintain in France three full regiments of infantry completely equipped and ready for fighting. Overseas transport, however, they explain, is less formidable than the problem involved in handling and distributing such packages after they have arrived here.

Men in the naval service under regulations issued by Secretary Daniels today, will be allowed packages more than double in size and weight those permitted in the army.

MOTHER TRIES TO KILL BROOD OF SIX WITH GAS

After locking the door of the bedroom of her home at 6806 University avenue, yesterday, Mrs. Katherine Burke turned on the gas and lay down beside her six sleeping children—Mary, 11 years old; Charles, 10; Julia, 8; Anna, 6; James, 5; and Geraldine, 4.

Mary awoke, unlocked the door before her mother could prevent her, and ran, screaming, to the street, where she encountered her grandmother, Mrs. Julia Hardman of 6857 University avenue, who was coming to assist her daughter. Accompanied by Leo Stephens of 6804 University avenue, she ran to the bedroom, but found Mrs. Burke had again locked it. Stephens forced it and they carried the five children to the street.

The Englewood patrol conveyed Mrs. Burke and the children to the Washington Park hospital, where it was said the mother's condition was serious. The children suffered no ill effects and their father, a bricklayer, took them home last night. He said Mrs. Burke suffered a nervous breakdown last winter when the youngest child was born. She had recently been a patient in a sanitarium, he said.

Oak Park Police Chief Gets Real Service in City

Feter Ripke, chief of police of Oak Park, came to town last night. An hour later Harry Masterson, his chauffeur, burst into the central station falling that two lap robbers had been stolen out of the chief's car.

"Shhh! Calm yourself," said Detective Sergeant O'Brien. "We've got 'em and the men who took 'em."

"You sure get service here," replied Masterson, as he grabbed the robes. Two men arrested carrying the robes were taken to the station. One was identified as Lloyd Corbin, 115 West Madison street, which is the address of the Waters' union.

12,000 BARKEEPS FACE PROSPECT OF LOSING JOBS

Nearly 12,000 dispensers of liquid refreshments in the 6,000 saloons of Chicago are looking for new jobs. With the United States food administration's order prohibiting the brewing of beer after Oct. 1, they are plainly worried.

Some of them, especially men in draft age who come under the "work or fight" order, have gone into other lines of work. The steel mills and shipyards have attracted not a few men with soft hands, flat feet, and jovial dispositions who have been attending to the wants of the thirty in Chicago.

In the office of the Bartenders' union, local No. 89, 115 West Madison street, James L. Murphy, secretary, and Thomas Wall, assistant secretary, with several members of the craft, were discussing the question: "What is to become of the bartender?"

Younger Men Find Jobs.

"It's a big question," Secretary Murphy declared, "but the younger men are solving the problem. In the last two months, ever since Gen. Crowder issued his 'work or fight' order, about fifty of our members have quit tending bar and are now working in essential industries. A number are doing the hardest kind of work in steel mills, shipyards, and munition plants."

"It's not so much the men themselves as the man who has worked behind the bar for a score or more years. A few of them, a small number, have saved their money and bought homes, but not many of them. The majority have been 'good fellows,' never giving a thought for the rainy day. And there seems to be a bit of prejudice against the man who has been a bartender."

One of the drink dispensers related a story of a well known Chicago bartender who quit his job to take a position in a soda fountain. He had been mixing beverages behind the bar for more than fifteen years, but serving men and soft drinks was too much for him. He quit and went back to tending bar.

Union World Place Men.

"Yes, it's going to be quite a problem," asserted Secretary Murphy, "and the union, which has a membership of more than 1,000 bartenders, is going to do all it can. We are for winning the war, and if the bartenders are needed in the steel mills, munition factories, and other war industries we'll help put them there."

A canvass of bartenders here revealed that the bartenders themselves are worried. A good many have families and have saved nothing. "Look at those hands," one drink mixer said. "They are as soft as putty. I couldn't do any real tough work to save my life. And a lot of my friends are in the same fix."

Wants Divorce from Man Who Lived Apart 12 Years

Edwin C. Price, head of a wooden ware concern at Eighteenth and South Clark streets, was sued for divorce by Mrs. Rowena M. Price yesterday following twelve years of separation. In her bill she declares that his income is \$15,000 a year and asks alimony.

Henry W. Trimmermann, a policeman, got it up two or three times a week and came home to shake his fist in her face, charges Mrs. Price. Trimmermann in a bill for separate maintenance, filed in the circuit court.

NAVY CHRISTMAS

All Packages to Men Serving on Ships Abroad Must Be in New York by Nov. 15.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—The Christmas packages for men serving on naval vessels abroad must reach New York not later than Nov. 15, Secretary Daniels announced today in making public regulations governing the sending of such packages for men serving in the naval service both at home and in the war zone.

The regulations provide that packages sent by parcel post must comply with the postal regulations and must be inclosed in substantial boxes with hinged or screw top covers so as to facilitate opening and inspecting.

All boxes sent by express are limited to twenty pounds, should be not more than two cubic feet in volume, be of wood well strapped, and have hinges.

No perishable food product other than those in cans or glass jars should be packed.

All packages must be marked with the name and address of the sender, with a notation "Christmas box," and must be forwarded in care of the supply officer, fleet supply base, Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. George Dorsey, a former Tribune reporter and a son of Prof. George A. Dorsey, of the University of Chicago and the Field museum, has been officially credited with the destruction of his first Hun airplane, according to a note by his sister, Mrs. Marston Cummings, 1124 East Fifty-second street, Lieut. Dorsey is in France.

"I shot my first Hun plane down this afternoon," he wrote. "We were bombing the enemy supply trains back of the German lines when two boche machines attacked us. I managed to get above one of them, and dove directly down on his tail. All through I could see that my bullets were hitting, they took no effect for several seconds. Then he went down out of control."

"We have been on an active sector for some time now, but we rarely get close enough to a German plane to open an engagement."

BELGIAN ANTHEM OUSTS 'DIE WACHT'

The Belgian national air, "Brabanconne," is to be passed into 100,000 song books used in the public schools to cover the German national air. The latter song appears in the books only because they are ten years old, and has not been sung for more than four years, according to the supervisor of music in the public schools, Agnes C. Heath.

In an old pamphlet containing national songs the Italian national air, "War Hymn of Garibaldi," will be inserted for the same purpose.

DELAY SUFFRAGE VOTE IN SENATE; LOSES POLL TEST

Crowded Galleries Hear Debate on Racial Amendment.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—The senate failed again today to reach a vote on the house resolution proposing submission to the states of the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. After a day of conferences and of debate the senate adjourned until tomorrow to continue the discussion, but with little prospect of a vote before next Saturday, it thus, absence of senators favoring the resolution, reported defections among its advocates, and unexpected production of debate, contributed to the postponement and to the disappointment of the throng of spectators which gathered in the early morning and remained throughout the day.

Effect of Indefinite Delay.

Uncertainty as to disposition of the resolution was increased as a result of today's developments. Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the woman suffrage committee, said tonight that a vote before Saturday was very "tremendously unlikely," while leading opponents of the resolution said the vote might be delayed indefinitely.

The close lineup of the senate on the resolution was an admitted factor in today's inaction. Chairman Joseph had announced that before presenting a vote managers of the resolution desired to await the return of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Townsend of Michigan, who favor the resolution. With these votes, Senator Jones believed, the necessary two-thirds majority would be mustered on a final roll call. Opponents, however, were confident of having votes to insure its defeat.

See Defeat by One Vote.

Some senators supporting the resolution admitted tonight privately that without an amendment changing the resolution would be defeated. They said the latest private poll showed that the senate stood 43 to 33 in favor of the resolution, just one short of two-thirds majority.

Almost the entire membership of the senate was present when Senator Jones called up the resolution, many senators having come long distances. The galleries were crowded, principally by women representing national organizations.

After many petitions for and against the resolution, including one from the Woman's party, bearing 60,000 names, had been read, debate began, and it continued until late in the day, when the senate went into executive session to consider other matters. Discussion centered principally on questions of race and state's rights.

Going Back to '61.

Senator Williams of Mississippi introduced an amendment proposing to enfranchise only white women, and that adoption of it would remove most of the objection and permit the senate to give its attention to the prosecution of the war. Before adjourning, however, he ordered a roll call on the Williams amendment as the first order of business tomorrow. Defeat of the amendment is expected.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia also opposed giving the vote to Negroes, declaring it would add to the "white man's burden" in the south, because Negro soldiers under contributions of most southern states can vote after the war.

Senator Furness of Ohio said he had supported the suffrage amendment each time it had been submitted to a vote in Ohio, but that since it was defeated he had now opposed the constitutional amendment.

Senator Jones, in charge of the resolution, in opposing the Williams amendment asked the senate to adopt the house draft without change. To amend it, he said, would mean sending it back to the house, where a sufficient number of members could not be mustered this session for a vote.

Division in the South.

Senator McKellar of Tennessee said operation of the woman's suffrage resolution would increase the white majority in every state with the possible exception of South Carolina and Mississippi. Even in those states, he said, the operation of restrictive suffrage laws would offset any increase in the Negro majority.

This led to a colloquy between Senator McKellar and Senator Reed of Missouri, who claimed that Negroes of the south were prevented from voting to a large extent. Educated Negroes are not restricted from voting, Senator McKellar said.

Senator Gorton of Louisiana said he favored woman suffrage, but believed it should be left to the states.

"I shall vote for the resolution," announced Senator Randall of Louisiana, who declared no message would come to the south from giving Negro women the vote.

Senator Fletcher of Florida said there is only one safe and sure method to pursue, and that is by having the states confer the power.

Senator Hardwick argued that the resolution violates platforms of both Republican and Democratic parties. Both parties, he asserted, now are "playing sorry politics," said trying to get on the suffrage band wagon.

Jacob C. Le Bosky Goes on Health Pilgrimage

Attorney Jacob C. Le Bosky left Chicago yesterday to go to Los Angeles in an effort to regain his rapidly failing health. He was escorted to the train by friends, who assured him that he would "come back even feeling better than ever."

CORN MARKET COLLAPSES IN CLOSING HOUR

Last Trades of Day Are Made Near Lowest Price.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

A collapse in the corn market came in the last hour yesterday after a small advance, and closing trades were at the low price, with losses of 1/2 cent. Oats had an advance and a reaction, with September 3/4 higher, and October 3/4 lower, and November 3/4 higher in Chicago. Corn in the southwestern markets finished 1/2 cent lower, and oats unchanged to 1/4 cent higher, and in Minneapolis 1/4 cent, and in Winnipeg were off 1/4 cent.

Provisions were irregular with loss on pork of 10c, while lard was unchanged for September, 3/4c lower for October, and 1/2c higher for November. Short ribs were unchanged to 3/4c higher.

Corn futures advanced 1/2c early on a little scattered buying, but there was an excellent case of selling and prices declined steadily. Toward the last liquidation and poor support were in evidence with many of the buyers buying on the selling side. Closing trades were with 1/4c of the bottom, with October 1/4c, and November 1/4c.

News generally was of a depressing influence. The grain control committee issued permits for the shipment of 750 cars from the country, which the trade understood were for corn and oats, mainly the former. Judging from the requests for permits, the country generally is decidedly anxious to ship corn.

Provisions were irregular with loss on pork of 10c, while lard was unchanged for September, 3/4c lower for October, and 1/2c higher for November. Short ribs were unchanged to 3/4c higher.

Cash houses bought a little November, but trade on the whole was light and the bid prices were not maintained due to selling on the late weakness in corn. September and October closed at the same price, 75c, while November was 74 1/2c.

Receipts were 84 cars here. Primary receipts so far this week have decreased and, with the shipments, were materially short of last year. There were no clearances for the day, but Argentine exports for the week were estimated at 1,800,000 bu.

Barley Prices Firmer. Spot prices were about unchanged, with small offerings and a moderate demand. No. 1 and No. 2 were 41c, No. 3 40c, No. 4 39c, No. 5 38c, No. 6 37c, No. 7 36c, No. 8 35c, No. 9 34c, No. 10 33c, No. 11 32c, No. 12 31c.

Provision traders had a report from Washington that a minimum of 13c for hogs had been fixed for the month of October. The food administration had been figuring on a minimum of the 11c basis, or a 13c ratio for corn and hogs. It created considerable comment, but had little effect on the market.

The feature of the trading was the buying of October and selling of November by one of the big packers, and the liquidation by October holders. There was selling of September lard by long and fair buying by shorts, and prices were steady. The market was quiet on the entire provision list for the day was limited, and the market, while erratic, was not a big one, with fluctuations confined to narrow limits. Shipments of lard were larger and of meat smaller than last year. Cash trade was moderate. Hogs and hog products were lower, which encouraged early selling. Prices follow:

		Close		
	High.	Low.	Sp.25. 1918.	Sp.25. 1917.
Oct.			41.00	41.00
Nov.	41.10	41.00	41.00	47.45
Lard.				
Sept.	26.73	26.73	26.75	25.02
Oct.	26.45	26.35	26.40	23.02
Nov.	25.87	25.85	25.87	26.17
Short Hils.				
Sept.			23.45	23.40
Oct.	23.47	23.40	23.42	26.50
Nov.	23.25	23.20	23.32

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WOMEN
UP TO 40 YEARS.

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We need strong girls and women for order filling, packing, checking, marking, etc. This work is not too heavy. When you do a man's work in it will receive a man's salary. If we will want your time to inquire about this opportunity at our employment department.

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L-S-THE ADDRESSO-
graph and phototype are the appliances used by all the business houses and public utilities. We offer you opportunity to fit yourself as a business position by learning to operate these two machines, which are similar typewriter work and pay a good salary to start.
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GIRLS,
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in permanent positions with guaranteed advancement.
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years; steady work; good pay.
Call 28 Quincy-st., Rm.

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requiring accuracy at figure. State education, salary protected, and furnish references. Address L D 392, Tribune.

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clerical work experienced; must be able at figures; good salary; with large office salary \$10 per month; has a private car; salary expected; state agency, and salary expected. Address L 17, Tribune.

FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK AND
filing; must be neat appearing and of mature years (no children); state agency, and salary expected. Address L 17, Tribune.

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school graduates, for positions in large scale office salary \$10 per month; has a private car; salary expected; state agency, and salary expected. Address L 17, Tribune.

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employment Department,
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CERY CLERK-YOUNG
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capable and willing worker. Must have considerable business experience, \$90 per week. State qualifications. Address L D 177, Tribune.

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or grammar school education, for work on factory pay roll; a splendid opportunity to learn how to operate complete factory pay roll; state agency, routine pay roll work. Address L 2, Tribune.

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opportunity for advancement. Triple A Office

Spring Co., 25-27 E. 23d-st.

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wholesale tailoring preferred; but not nec-

essary. Good salary and chance for advance-

ment. Apply 300 W. Madison-av., cor. Jackson.

STENOGRAPHER.

and clerk, North Side hospital; some Sun-

day work; salary in excess of \$200 and main

Phone Lincoln 7014 for interview.

STENOGRAPHER-EXPERIENCED. WITH

clear training, for our department

large South Side manufacturing plant with

easy distance of 1000 ft. from city center.

From Laundry Machinery Co. 124 La Salle

and 23d-st. Phone CHICAGO 2121.

STENOGRAPHER.

South Side preferred; at least 6 months' ex-

perience; pleasant working conditions; good

opportunity for advancement. Triple A Office

Spring Co., 25-27 E. 23d-st.

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wholesale tailoring preferred; but not nec-

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WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Stores and Offices.

THE FAIR WANTS

SALESWOMEN

FOR ALL DEPTS.

Good Starting Salaries.

No Experience Necessary.

WOMEN

Whose household duties

permit them to work

short hours each day.

YOUNG WOMEN

8 days a week from

10:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.

for our Inspecting Force.

Take elevator at

Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Supt.'s office, 8th floor.

THE FAIR.

TYPISTS.

There are a few more open-

ings in our typewriting

school.

Underwood typewriter

course free; high or gram-

mar school graduates pre-

ferred.

BUTLER BROTHERS,

Randolph-st. Bridge.

TYPIST-EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE

of turning out best and accurate work;

wants for our plant; salary from \$300

to \$1200 each evening, except Saturdays and

Sundays. Good working conditions, convenient

location, short distance on North Side, near

good transportation. Good salary with op-

portunity to qualify for foreman. State

your age, education, experience, present sal-

ary, and telephone number. Address L D 270

Tribune.

TYPIST.

South Side preferred; high school graduate;

capable of handling card system; pleasant

working conditions; good opportunity for ad-

vancement. Triple A Office Spring Co., 25-27

E. 23d-st.

TYPIST-TO BILL AND DO GENERAL OF-

fice work; salary \$15 to \$18; with good

chance to learn more. Address L D 270

Tribune.

TYPewriter OPERATORS OF REMING-

ton machine; beginners; splendid opportu-

nity for advancement. Address J 305

Tribune.

WANTED

BY

THE

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,

INCORPORATED,

FOR WORK IN

AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY.

Young women with expe-

rience in high grade clerical

work, or having some col-

lege training, for positions as

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

Begin Christmas Shopping Now—

To eliminate all congestion of mails and express deliveries the Government makes this request. Even before December fifth it is advised to have all out-of-town gifts on their way. This store is ready to serve you in giving this request perfect fulfillment.

Smart New Apparel for Misses All Notably Moderate in Pricing



Equally notable for their attractiveness. Indeed, not often this season have modes as delightful been presented at such practical pricings. Take as typical—

The Suits at \$37.50 of Soft Twilled Fabrics

Such a suit as college girl and business girl can depend upon for hard service and that trim, tailored air so eagerly sought. In reindeer, taupe and navy blue. Sketched here at the left center.



Silvertone Coats with Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), \$65

This is indeed a noteworthy value. The fur forms the deep shawl collar so becoming to youth. To be had in Pekin blue, beaver color and green. Sketched at left.

Delightful Choice in Frocks Between \$30 and \$50

Serge frocks and jersey cloth frocks with every new detail. Frocks with the jaunty coatee fronts. Frocks with simple collarless bodices—frocks with embroidery and braiding. All with those little unusualities in design young women delight in.

Sketched—Serge Frocks, \$37.50

The new type of skirt with the closer hem is emphasized by blocked tucking. The bodice has a fine white organdie chemisette. In navy blue. Right center.

Sketched—Jersey Frocks at \$40

In fawn color, gray or navy blue. The front is designed as a Russian blouse with tiny cord loops to outline it. The pockets are faced in blue satin. Sketched at right.

Fourth Floor, South.

The Most Interesting of Times to Choose Girls' Winter Coats and Frocks



Top-coats of Chinchilla Cloth, Lined in Flannel at \$35

A real winter coat, warm and comfortable looking. In straight, boyish lines—particularly becoming to the older schoolgirls. Sketched here at the left.

Dress Coats of Velveteen with Beaver Fur at \$25

In either navy blue or dark brown. Box-pleats and a cleverly cut belt make a decidedly new smart line in this coat. Sketched at left center.

Schoolgirls' New Serge Frocks and Jersey Frocks

The serge frocks at \$15 are certain to appeal to the younger schoolgirls. A fresh, crisp touch is added by the green linen collars and cuffs. Sketched at right center.

The jersey cloth frocks at \$27.50 are for bigger girls. The deep pockets are topped by worsted embroidery and a worsted tassel finishes the collar. Sketched at right.

Fourth Floor, South.

Girls Can Choose New Hats From a Very Special Group at \$7.50



They are the semi-dress type of hat so many girls are preferring this season.

For they answer so splendidly for general wear and are charming enough for wear with afternoon-frocks.

Little Tips for Trimming

Ostrich tips in tones to contrast are posed just at the front of softly brimmed velvet hats in brown, beige color or black. One is sketched at the left.

Tiny Tinsel Boutonnieres on Black Hats

One sees these as the only decoration of glistening satin soled hats black with colored facings also of satin soled. Note the sketch at the right.

Chenille Embroidery in Vivid Color Tones

This embroidery is done on the brim of soft wide velvet hats which in addition have the flattering colored facings so becoming to girls. Sketched at the center.

No group noted this season has offered more delightful selection at this price, \$7.50.

Fifth Floor, South.



Men's Occasion Autumn 1918

Value is a broad term bounded by many things besides price. This season both patriotism and self-interest must take count of value by the measure of service rendered.

And on such terms the values this Men's Store offers stand out with impelling clearness. For here are splendid assortments of civilian clothes for men, young men and youths, selected from the best sources where designing and tailoring continue as a mastercraft, where as rigid care is taken in the selection of fabrics as was taken prior to this country's entrance into the war.

Here are clothes in styles and fabric patterns chosen with the physical individuality and personal preferences of men who know in mind, in sizes and proportions to meet their requirements and in qualities to square with the confidence men have had these many years in the Men's Store of Carson Pirie Scott and Company.

And of these men's shoes, men's hats, men's shirts, gloves, hostery, sweaters, underwear and furnishings—the same can be said, for as truly are they the full measure of value in the service and satisfaction they will render.

Entrance direct to Men's Sections:
State Street near Monroe

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co



The AEOLIAN- VOCALION

Seek these Refinements

Tone Quality—of unequalled naturalness and beauty.

The Graduola—by means of which the "expression" of the record may be varied at will.

Universal Tone-Arm—making all records available without any additional attachments.

Beauty of Design—case, finishes and workmanship are of unquestioned superiority.

AEOLIAN-VOCALION prices are: Conventional models, \$50 to \$350; Period models, \$240 to \$750.

Mandel Brothers

Ninth Floor
Vocalion Salons

Illustrated Catalogue
Upon Request

Period Style (Duncan Photo) 4-4310

Monthly Terms \$15

ECONOMICAL WOMEN must have THE TRIBUNE—because much of its advertising—merchandising news—is not found in any other newspaper.



Today at 2:45
at the War Service Bureau

FLOYD GIBBONS

Famous War Correspondent

Wounded Three Times at Chateau Thierry

Recipient of the Croix de Guerre

Will Speak for the

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Under the Auspices
of the Woman's Committee of the
Liberty Loan Organization

MR. GIBBONS was an eyewitness to the desperate fight of the Marines and the "Rainbow Division" against the Huns at Chateau Thierry. He is now in this country on a lecture tour, bringing a vivid, graphic, soul-stirring word picture of the first American fighters to reach the Western front. To him Marshal Foch said:

"No one is better able to tell of the scenes on the French front after your brilliant conduct in the Bois de Belleau."

WAR SERVICE BUREAU, THIRD FLOOR

Following his talk at the War Service Bureau, Mr. Gibbons will visit the special display of "Books for Men in the Service," in the Book Section adjacent, and speak briefly of what books mean to the morale of our men over there.

The September Sale of Dinner Sets

Continues for Only Three Days More

THOSE who have not yet participated in the savings which this event offers should purchase now, as the sale prices remain in effect for only three days more. Represented are fine French and Nippon Sets, best patterns in English China and semi-porcelain and select American wares. Prices: \$19.75 to \$300.

Special Prices Prevail on Oriental Artwares, Venetian Glass and Antiques during September.

Japanese Water Colors

Unusually Low Priced

A SERIES of interesting scenes, executed with all the attention to detail and color characteristic of the best Japanese artists, is offered at exceptionally low prices. Many are mounted, ready for framing. In various sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$1.25 and up to \$4.

Fascinating Exhibits of Old Samplers,

hand worked on yellowed fabrics, dating from the middle of the Eighteenth Century; a Silver Ladle that the hand of Washington may have touched in serving his guests with punch; the Seal with which Lincoln authenticated his world-famous messages—these are only a few of the rare old articles brought for your viewing during this House Furnishing Exhibition Week in the Artwares Section.

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Put the touch of genius
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